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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 11, 1864 [NO. 2445.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Litgrature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book-studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject, *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

We are authorized to announce Col. S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.

March 31. 20-19t*pd

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
7*tlApd] Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

FOR SALE.

A FINE MARE, five years old, works well in any kind of harness. For further information apply to MALCOM P. CURRIE,
Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, N. C.
March 31. 20*2tpd

LOST,

ON the 28th of February 1864, at Sandy Grove Church, or between there and the Spring or Stand, a BREAST PIN, and if returned to the owner, the finder will be well rewarded.

S. A. C. L. CAMPBELL.
Montrose, N. C., March 29. 20*2tpd

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who ranaway from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N. C., in August 1863.

Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs; when spoken to speaks quickly and shows his front teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent, and is black My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co, N C.

JAMES M. BOSTICK, Adm'r.
March 21. 18*5tpd tf

FOR SALE,

A CIRCULAR SAW MILL suited to run by steam or water power. The Saw fifty inches diameter, carriage and way irons complete. All castings, gudgeons, boxes and bolts necessary for an eighteen feet water wheel.

DAVID McNEILL.
Cumberland Co., March 29. 20*3tpd

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pless & Quarter-Sessions, January Term, 1864.
Catharine McCrummen and others vs. Daniel McCrummen.

Petition for partition of Lands.

IN this case, upon motion, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant Daniel McCrummen personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April, 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, A. H McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in January, 1864. Issued 4th Feb'y 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUTY.

Court of Pless and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864
Ann Steadman vs. William Steadman, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, William and Henry Steadman, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1864.

Issued March 9th, 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H McNEILL, C. C. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7, 1864.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—The unceremonious suspension of the Standard took most people by surprise. It has never been accounted for. Its subscribers at least, those who had paid their money for it, and expected through and by virtue of that payment to be regularly supplied with so much of the exciting news of the day as it chose to furnish, were certainly entitled to a reasonable excuse for a violation of the contract which some thousands of them had made, their part of which contract they had paid in advance. The suspension, without so much as saying by your leave, is one of the coolest operations of the day. Some have attributed it to the suspension of the habeas corpus, and an apprehension of arrest of the Editor if he should continue to issue the Standard. Others that it was because the Editor was a candidate and considered it indelicate to print a paper whilst occupying that position. Others that he was unwilling to be called upon to answer troublesome questions whilst a candidate. But all these and all other supposed causes for suspension appear to be disproved by the actual issue of a full sized whole sheet Standard dated the 6th inst. If the Editor can issue one Standard, why not all that he is bound by his contract to issue? Not that we care whether he issues one or none, but we wish to call the public attention to the fact that the suspension is Mr Holden's own free will act. We allude to it because it has been asserted by Mr Holden's friends that the government had compelled the suspension; and in this place it has been reported that Gov. Vance had caused it. We donbt not that the subscribers to the Standard have complained, for we see that in this number, (still without a word of explanation,) after six weeks' suspension, subscribers are informed that their money will be refunded if the paper be not served to them.

But in all the 24 columns of this Standard of the 6th inst., to what are its subscribers treated? Any news? Not a syllable. Since it was suspended, the Confederate arms have been successful in a variety of encounters, which have cheered the hearts of the people not less than of the gallant armies which achieved the victories. But the Standard's readers, many of whom of course can afford to take no other paper, are left in profound ignorance of these and other events and circumstances which have inspired the hopes and increased the confidence of all patriots in the Confederacy. But if not disposed to tell its readers of this more cheerful state of things, perhaps there were some advertisements which it felt obliged to publish? Not a line, except indeed the Editor's advertisements of *himself*. The paper abounds with these, and that is evidently the explanation of the present issue of the Standard. First we have W. W. Holden's advertisement of himself as a candidate for Governor; next a long "Extract from an Oration delivered in Raleigh, July 4th 1856, by William W. Holden;" then an extract "from the Standard of December 22d, 1863," on the duty to "provide for the Soldiers' Families," which is doubtless regarded as a cheap and effectual mode of securing the soldiers' votes. It was manifestly written in contemplation of W. W. Holden's being a candidate for those votes.

But more than all these—in space at least—is an advertisement of upwards of four columns in length, signed "Conservative"—to which W. W. Holden might as well have signed his own proper name, since there can be no doubt of its being his own production—on "Gov. Vance's Wilkesboro' Speech." Throughout this lengthy if not "strengthy" production, Mr. Holden finds not a single merit in Gov. Vance's speech. Strange, that everybody else in the Confederacy thought it a great speech, a patriotic speech, a speech that cheered both people and soldiers, and brought to the speaker numberless invitations from counties at home and Brigades in the field, to come and speak to them, as well as to the people of the mountains. Is it possible that the people and the soldiers can all be fools, to be unable to see the numberless faults seen by Mr. candidate W. W. Holden, and to fancy that there is anything in the speech worthy to admire when read, or to make them desirous to hear it from the speaker's own lips? Is all the world wrong and only Mr. Holden right? This is not the doctrine taught by Mr. Holden—except when it suits him.

We have no intention to review this reply of Mr. Holden to the Governor's speech—we will leave that for the Governor himself to do if ever Mr. Holden shall give him a chance by stating his objections face to face upon the stump, where the parties would be upon an equality. Upon one or two points only will we offer a word.

We have heretofore had occasion to remark upon Mr. Holden's propensity to laud and to abuse every prominent man in North Carolina. In Gov. Vance's case, he has made *three* changes. First, he, a Democrat, opposed and abused Gov. Vance, a Whig. Next, he having turned Conservative, lauded Gov. Vance, who remained a Whig, we suppose, for Mr. Holden *now* says: "If he has ever said he was a Conservative, or that he belonged to the Conservative party I have yet to hear of it."!! And now Mr. Holden, having for the third time wheeled about, again abuses the Governor, even asserting that he is a "Destructive," a sort of hideous animal into which everybody that Mr Holden don't fancy for the moment is metamorphosed. A "Destructive"? How can that be? Did not Mr. Holden say, no longer ago than the 25th of November last, "We are a friend of Gov. Vance, and expect to remain so *while he adheres to Conservative principles*"? Now, forsooth, Mr. Holden affirms that Gov. Vance never has said he was a Conservative! In November, only four months ago, Mr. Holden professed to be so devoted to Gov'r Vance, so entirely endorsed all that the Governor had said and done, that he affected to be indignant when we charged that he meant to oppose the Governor's re-election. We have not a shadow of doubt that he was then as much bent on opposing him as he is now. In fact, from the day that Gov. Vance accepted the nomination for Governor in June 1862, Mr. Holden has been his enemy—secretly, of course, for the Governor was too strong to be openly opposed. We have reason for what we say. But Mr. Holden *openly* endorsed Gov'r Vance—never openly complained of one single official or individual act—down to the 25th November last. *Now*, he cannot find that the Governor ever did anything that was right. "The truth is," says Mr. Holden *now*, "I have never known any public functionary who has promised so much and done so little as Gov'r Vance has, on the subject of civil liberty." And suddenly, since November last, the Governor has become, according to Mr. Holden, a "pet" of the Administration at Richmond! has ceased to be a "Conservative," indeed never was a "Conservative," has "deceived the Conservatives," has lost the "confidence" of Mr. Holden! In short, Gov. Vance stands in the way of Mr Holden's reaching the Gubernatorial Chair. Therefore Gov'r Vance is not a true man in Mr. Holden's eyes.

One other point. Mr. Holden has suddenly discovered, since November—since his eyes have been enlightened by the rival position occupied by himself—that the State is "sinking deeper in debt, adding to our already enormous taxes," that "there is great extravagance in the management of the State steamers, and in some of the departments of the government," that "favorites have the privilege of sending cotton to Nassau and bringing back luxuries of the English and yankee markets for their own use, or for speculation." Well, have these things occurred since November? We heard the same reports a year ago, as doubtless Mr. Holden did. We inquired about them and ascertained that they were false, as doubtless Mr. Holden did, or surely his virtuous indignation would not have slumbered till now—he would not have praised the Governor so entirely down to the 25th of November last.

In regard to this whole business of the State steamer, we will make a prediction, which has something more than fancy to rest upon, that whenever the occasion shall present itself for Gov. Vance to make a full expose of the whole matter—and that will no doubt be whenever the Legislature may desire information—a statement will be presented to confound the Governor's enemies and to exalt his own fame as one of the most far-seeing and successful Executive officers that ever presided over any State. Instead of the State being sunk deeper in debt, it will be found, if we mistake not, that not only have our soldiers been provided with far better and more abundant clothing than those of any other State, but that, in addition to this, the State has made a vast deal of money by the operation. We shall not be surprised if the effect be to reduce taxation, instead of increasing it.

Mr Holden is greatly riled at the Governor's visit and speeches to the army. He intimates that the Governor has no right to be absent from the State, though he well knows that our Governors have often been so absent, including the Governor's immediate predecessor, Gov. Ellis. And Mr. Holden even affirms that the Governor is addressing the army "under the sanction, if not at the request of the Administration"—a statement as absurd as it is evidently false. The Governor is addressing the army at the request of the soldiers themselves. If he had refused to do so he would have gone counter to all Mr. Holden's teachings. But why don't Mr. Holden himself go to the army and speak? He is not Governor, and has an undoubted right to leave the State whenever he may please.

QUOTING SCRIPTURE AGAIN.—We thought that we had cured Mr. Holden of a fancy for Biblical illustrations. But he has issued a circular (called a "Weekly Standard") of April 6th containing the following:

THE TWO WAYS.

Eight it out.—*Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina*

Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are PEACE.—*Solomon, son of David, King of Israel*

So, Mr. Holden, who was Samson and Joab last Summer, now figures as Solomon. The last habit fits as ill as the others. It is assumed too late. Mr. Holden ought to have recollected the proverb, which he quotes to prove himself a Solomon and Gov. Vance a simpleton, before this war was begun. He should have proclaimed it to his followers from 1849 to 1860, when he was preaching secession and war and denouncing Gov. Vance as little if at all better than a traitor for peace and against secession and war. Mr. Holden should have recollected it when he asked the people of Wake in 1861 to elect him to a Convention in order that he might vote them into war: he should have recollected it when he did vote them into war: he should have recollected it when he told them that this vote was a wise one, and when he pledged "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain it. *Solomon* did not order his Israelitish children into a war, stand aloof while they were fighting, and when they proposed to "fight out" his war, coolly tell them that "wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." If he had, his name would have come down to posterity with no claim to wisdom except that made by Mr. Holden last Summer: "The wise man foreseeth the evil" [after its arrival] "and hideth himself."

But Mr. Holden is not a Solomon, though he may be fond of Solomon's proverbs. When quoting that above we fear his eye did not rest upon the following, which he will at once recognize as *apropos* and adverse to his claims to the possession of wisdom:

"My son, keep sound wisdom and discretion.

"So shall they be life unto thy soul, *and grace to thy neck*.

"Then shalt thou walk in thy way safely, and thy foot shall not stumble.

"*When thou liest down thou shalt not be afraid: yea, thou shalt lie down, and thy sleep shall be sweet*"

INDISCRETION.—There has been a great deal of complaint, and sometimes just complaint too, as to the manner in which public officers are in the habit of performing their duties. It is not every officer or man, unfortunately, who is gifted with common sense and habituated to common politeness. We have recently heard of an instance of unnecessary and indeed unpardonable rudeness, leaving a sting behind it sufficient to sour a whole community and procure some dozen subscribers to the Raleigh Standard. It occurred some months ago in a county some distance from this. The officer took his Home Guard into a county adjoining his own, and proceeded to make an indiscriminate search for deserters in nearly every house in a small village. A widow whose husband was killed in the army was subjected to this indignity; another who had five sons in the army; and still another whose two sons volunteered, one of whom was killed in battle and the other was still in service. And in no one of these cases was there any desertion, or suspicion of desertion, or of harboring deserters. We learn that the officer was not accused of wantonly insulting these patriotic people, but that his conduct resulted from mere thoughtlessness.

We do not mention the circumstance with any view to revive unpleasant feelings, but only to "point a moral," in the hope that it will induce all sorts of officers so to exercise their "little brief authority" as to make friends, and not enemies, to the cause in which they are engaged. This may be done by a discreet and polite manner of performing their duties. It used to be said of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, that it was more pleasant even to have a request refused by the former than to have it granted by the latter. Mr. Monroe had a heart; Mr Adams was all head. Some men have not much of either one or the other.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL.—The following extract from the Richmond correspondence of the Charleston Mercury shows how troublesome and annoying traveling is at present. We say nothing of the expense—that is bad enough at home or abroad:—

"Since the passenger trains were reduced to one a day, traveling has become a frightful misery and struggle. Ladies' car abolished. Soldiers to be seated first, then ladies, but not their escorts, and then anybody who can fight his way in. Trains never connect. At Weldon, yesterday, there were 1500 people waiting—the cars, inside and out, platform and top, all crammed, and hundreds begging and offering bribes to be admitted. At Petersburg it was nearly as bad."

Explosion.—A portion of the Powder Mills, near this city, were blown up on yesterday, by which one man was killed, and seven badly injured—among them Mr Waterhouse, one of the Proprietors, who had a leg broken.—*Ral. Confed., 6th.*

A LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE PEARSON.

The Salisbury Watchman this morning has the following letter from Judge Pearson, "written to an avowed secessionist and cordial supporter of the administration, and in reply to some incidental allusion by this gentleman in his letter to the public slander of his good name, and assuring him that while differing with him on many legal questions decided by him, he believed the Judge had so decided from a pure and conscientious though mistaken judgment; and that he had invariably resented these aspersions whenever his rebuke might have been understood or heeded."

RICHMOND HILL, March 23d, 1864.

My dear Sir: The petition of —— was received last week—he was not arrested as a *conscript*, but as an *officer*, and there being no averment that his resignation (although tendered) had been accepted, I did not think it came under the case of Bradshaw. You wrote you did not desire the writ unless I was of opinion it came under that case, so I put it in the bundle of "petitions rejected." In the case of —— my opinion was that his having put in a substitute in the Confederate service did not exempt him from home guard duty, so it was put in the bundle of "rejected cases." (I reckon some of your "military friends" will be surprised to learn I have such a bundle.) The 3d section of the act suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in my opinion undoubtedly contemplates that writs are to issue as before, and provides, as some protection to the citizen, that the officers shall make a *certificate under oath* that the party is detained as *a prisoner* by order of the President or Secretary of War for one of the causes specified; so it is still the duty of the Judge to grant the writ, and let the matter proceed, at least to this stage, and it will be for the officer to decide whether he can take the oath. You will see my reasons in full in an opinion in Roseman's case, sent to the Progress last week. Col. Mallett's Enrolling Officers, to writs issued on the petition of men who had put in substitutes, certify under oath "the party is detained as a prisoner by order of the Secretary of War for attempting to evade military service." Upon these I entered "the certificate is so general as not to present the question whether Congress has power to suspend the privilege of the *writ in civil cases*, or whether it was the intention to do so. I can take no further action: the matter awaits such motion as the petitioner may be advised by his counsel." So the cases stand, and I presume nothing more will be done until the Court decides Walton's case.

Your contradiction of any imputation upon the motives under which I have acted, in all of the questions which I have been called on to decide, is no more than I expected of you; still it is gratifying to know that I have some friends who are to be relied on. Perhaps, in the consciousness of my own singleness of purpose, and the hold which I know I have on the good opinion of the members of the profession and the people at large, I regard too little the aspersions of those who do not take the trouble to think for themselves, but are content to be the *repeaters* of newspaper abuse. All I ask of such men, as penance for the injustice they have done me, is to read my opinion in Walton's case, and in Roseman's case. They may not agree with me, but they will feel satisfied that I have acted from the clearest convictions of duty. I have as much at stake as any of them, and God knows I love our country as well. So, when a newspaper resorts to abuse, it only shows my reasons cannot be answered.

In regard to my opinion in *habeas corpus* cases, you may say to your friends, that nearly all of the principles were decided by me on the construction of the conscription and exemption acts *before* last June Term, and every one of my decisions were affirmed by the Supreme Court. Those on the late acts of Congress will be before the Court next June, and I will, of course, be governed by the decisions of the Court. I go so little from home as to have but few occasions to express my political opinions.

I will say to you, and you are at liberty to read this to your military friends to whom you choose to read it, that since the State seceded, my opinion has been that we are in for it, and *the only way is to fight it out—there is no use in talking about peace until one side or the other is whipped good*—these sentiments I freely communicated to Gov. Vance when he wrote, asking my advice as to what he should do about "the peace meetings."

The idea of North Carolina leaving her sisters States in the lurch, is out of the question.

Very truly yours, &c.,

R. M. PEARSON.

FROM THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: The contest for the vacancy in the Seventh Congressional District is likely to be interesting. The race is between two competitors, A G Foster of Randolph and J M Leach of Davidson. Now, when the most momentous issues are pending, while the dearest interests of a free people are at stake, is the time, if ever, to be fair and square in defining our position. The people demand that there shall be no concealment, no evasion, no double-dealing. How does the position of the above mentioned candidates square with this rule? At Pittsboro', and it is understood at other places also, Mr Leach was very unsatisfactory in the statement of "his principles and views." He refused to say who was his choice for Governor, did not seem to like Gov'r Vance's Wilkesboro' speech, would like to hear the Governor's "views" on some other subjects, and finally conveyed the impression that if the Governor did not go for *him*, that he would not go for the Governor. He would not say he was for or against a Convention of this State, but was for a *Convention of all the States of this Continent!*

Mr Foster's position was plain and easily understood. He was opposed to all party organization and party excitement in the present state of affairs, opposed all agitation in our midst, did not endorse extremes, was against all schemes that tended to kindle civil war, was opposed to a Convention as mischievous. He claimed to be a better *peace man* than his competitor, was emphatically for *peace in North Carolina*, and for peace with the yankees by *regular and constitutional means*.

Mr Foster makes a fine impression wherever he speaks. Chatham will give him a handsome majority. It is understood that Anson will give him an almost unanimous vote. A prominent gentleman from Randolph says he will get two-thirds of that County. A gentleman of Davidson is strongly of the opinion that Mr Leach will sustain a defeat in his own county. He is by no means "omnipotent" in Davidson. The "soldier boys" have not yet forgotten his eloquent appeals to them to follow *him* and rush to the defence of their "sweet-hearts, their homes, and their sacred altars." Their fathers have not forgotten his solemn pledges to stand by the "boys;" and they will contrast his professions *then* with his position *now*.

JUNIUS

THE GREAT WEST.—Besides the recent outbreak in Illinois, which was considered so serious as to call for 5000 troops to put it down, there are many evidences in the yankee papers of a conspiracy in Kentucky against Lincoln and emancipation. The Louisville Journal tells of the discovery of the conspiracy, "with a central committee in every county to organize for a co-operation with the rebel forces whenever Kentucky shall be invaded." All know, (adds the Journal,) how intensely and passionately anxious the many rebels in Kentucky are for the triumph of the rebellion within her limits. All know that their whole thoughts, feelings, hopes, yearnings, aspirations, are for her annexation, no matter by what means, to the rebel Confederacy. No doubt they are to a great extent organized, having district committees, county committees, and city committees in all directions, committees sworn to secrecy, moving to and fro in coats of air, and putting everything, so far as they can, in readiness for a general insurrection whenever formidable rebel forces shall make their appearance among us. Our State has within her bosom spies, conspirators of the rebellion, men incomparably more dangerous to the Federal Union than the rebels in the rebel Confederacy."

This rebel invasion is confidently expected. A telegram from Cincinnati speaks of it as advancing, and producing great excitement. Longstreet and Breckinridge and Buckner and Morgan were supposed to be coming. Whether they have reason for their fears we know not, but it is very plain that they are in a prodigious fright.

See the long advertisement of Col. Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts in North Carolina.

Funding.—At Charlotte $1,905,100. At Lincolnton $1,200,000. At Newton $200,000. At Salisbury $1,350,000.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Forrest's Raid—Official Dispatches.—The following official dispatches, says the Richmond Examiner of the 5th, have been received at the War Department in relation to Forrest's expedition to Paducah:

"DEMOPOLIS, April 2.—To Gen S. Cooper:—The following dispatch from Gen. Forrest has just been received. L. POLK, Lt Gen'l.

"DRESDEN, Tenn., March 27, *via* Okolona, April 2. To Lieut. Gen'l Polk:—I left Jackson on the 23d ult. and captured Union City on the 24th, with 450 prisoners, among them the venerable Hawkins, and most of his regiment, about 200 horses, and 500 small arms.

"I also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having passed it.

"I moved north with Buford's division; marching direct from Jackson to Paducah in 50 hours, attacked it on the evening of the 26th, drove the enemy to their gunboats and forts, held the town 14 hours, and could have held it longer, but found the small-pox raging and evacuated the place.

"We captured many stores and horses, burned up 60 bales of cotton, one steamer in the dry dock, and brought out 50 prisoners.

"My loss at Union City and Paducah, so far as known, is 25 killed and wounded, among them Col. Thompson, commanding the Kentucky brigade, killed; Lieut. Col. Lanham mortally wounded, and Col. Crossliu, and Lt Col. Morton slightly wounded.

"The enemy's loss at Paducah was 50 killed and wounded. The prisoners in all 500.

"N. B. FORREST."

"DEMOPOLIS, April 3.—*To Gen. S. Cooper:*—The following dispatch just received from General Forrest:

"JACKSON, TENN., *via* Waterford, April 2.—600 Federal prisoners will arrive at Ripley, Mississippi, today, *en route* for Demopolis.

"Col. Neeley engaged Hunt on the 29th March, near Bolivar, capturing his entire wagon train, routing and driving him to Memphis, killing 30 and capturing 35 prisoners, killing 2 captains and capturing 1."

"L. POLK, Lieutenant General."

Exchange of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, April 6.—No sign of flag of truce boat; detention probably caused by recent rain. [The steamer was expected at City Point yesterday, with 1000 sick Confederates.]

Justices of the Peace and the Conscription.—RICHMOND, April 6.—Gov. Smith has declined certifying in favor of the exemption of Justices of the Peace under 45 years of age.

Murder of a Confederate Prisoner.—We have intelligence of the cold-blooded murder at Point Lookout, of Lawrence W. Peyton, private of the 24 Ky. Cavalry, and son of Ex-Congressman Peyton, of Ky. It appears that young Peyton had, for some insolence of the sergeant of the guard, told him that he was a suitable companion for negroes, and pointed to a negro guard who had been detailed to receive the prisoners. Some exchange of hard words took place, when the yankee sergeant drew a revolver and shot the helpless prisoner dead upon the spot.—*Rich. Exam., 5th.*

Escaped Prisoners.—Two yankee officers, Capt. Reid and Capt. Litchfield, escaped from the Confederate prison in this place a few nights ago. They took the direction of Western Virginia, and will most likely make good their escape.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Yankee Prisoner Shot.—Last Monday night, it having been previously ascertained that a number contemplated attempting their escape, a double guard was put on duty, and between 9 and 10 o'clock, one of the guard discovered a man lowering himself from one of the windows of the prison. He fired on him. The man fell, and died in a few minutes.—*Ib*

A Real Yankee Trick.—We have just heard of a very hard case said to have occurred at this prison some months ago. A paroled yankee, having gained the confidence of the Commandant of the prison, was employed there as a guard. While filling this position he accepted a bribe of $500 from a brother yankee to let him escape. At the appointed time the escape was attempted and would have been effected but for the paroled yankee guard. He prevented it. Did he go to his brother yankee when he saw him emerging from the prison and tell him, sir, take back your money, I can't do this thing? No. He allowed the man to come out of the window and then—*shot* him!—killing him on the spot.—*Ib*

No Excuse for Starvation.—If any one has ever seriously entertained the idea that there was any danger of starving on account of the scarcity of grain, just let him look at the heaps of corn and wheat being received by the Tithe Collectors, and let him remember that this is only *one-tenth* of the amount raised. In this Congressional District, composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba and Cleaveland, we think the returns will prove that at least 500,000 bushels of Wheat and 1,000,000 bushels of Corn were raised the past year. We expect to justify this statement by official figures showing the number of bushels received as one-tenth by the Tithe Collectors. Some curiosity is felt to know what has become of the remaining nine-tenths, inasmuch as nine out of ten men say they have not enough to supply their own wants, and in view of the fact that but little has been sold or shipped off.—*Char. Democrat.*

Whiskey Stills.—The running of the mammoth distillery in Salisbury is a pigs employed by other violators of the law in nearly all the surrounding counties for running smaller establishments of the same kind, and thus the precious grain so much needed for the support of life, is being rapidly consumed to make whiskey. In Rowan, Iredell, Yadkin, Davidson and perhaps Davie, it is said there are men openly setting the law at defiance. They are bold men, surely; for there is not a more stringent law on the statute book. Every violation of it subjects the offender to a fine of $500 and 60 days imprisonment; and every day's operation is held to be a violation of the law. Thus, for one week's work, a distiller would have to pay $3,000 and lie in jail 360 days. Any one who informs against a distiller, receives *one half the fine money.*—*Salisbury Watchman.*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—We are so burdened with communications of various kinds, that delay sometimes occurs in the publication of such proceedings of meetings as are sent directly to us. Several are crowded out to day. It is scarcely possible for us to publish those not so sent but which we are only "requested to copy" from some other paper. For these a brief notice must suffice.

PUBLIC FEELING.—Our business correspondence frequently brings us cheering accounts of the prevailing opinion and feeling in different parts of the State. The following is from a substantial citizen of Alamance county:

"I am glad to be able to say that there is much more confidence felt by the people in our ultimate success than there has been for the last two years. Gov Vance's speeches are doing much good. Holdenites even cannot find fault with them. My impression is that if success attends our arms Mr. Holden will be worse defeated than Mr. Johnston was two years ago."

A letter from Surry county says:

"I am pleased to say that Holden and Convention stock are decidedly below par in this section. Should we not meet with great reverses before August, I predict that Holden has "played his last card."

"Owing to the protracted rains and heavy freshets last Summer, crops in this section were exceedingly short, and it will be difficult to prevent suffering. Do all you can to encourage the agricultural interest of the country, for with plenty to eat we can defy yankeedom. Congress should be careful not to impose too heavy burdens upon farmers."

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, 30th ult., by Rev. B. G. Covington, Lt. W. R. COVINGTON of Co. E, 38th Reg't N. C. T. to Miss D. J. BENNETT, all of Richmond county.

May all their days be spent in love;
Be tempered—gentle as the dove.

At Taylorsville, Hanover Co., Va., 10th ult., by Rev. Mr. Nowell, STEPHEN A. MUSE, Drum-Major of 5th N. C. T. to Miss SALLIE F., youngest daughter of Wm. Lambert, Esq. of Hanover county, Va.

DIED,

On the 2d inst., of paralysis, Mrs DELANY FIELDS of Columbus county, N. C., aged 86 years. She was an humble and quiet christian, connected with the Baptist Church at Cross Roads more than thirty years.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Seventh Congressional District,
FOR CONGRESS,
Capt. N. A. RAMSEY,
Co. D, 61st N. C. T.

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[21-2times]

PEACE COMING THROUGH BANKRUPTCY.

The following article from the N. Y. Metropolitan Record cannot fail to arrest the attention of every thoughtful reader:

"Are there any signs of peace? Are there signs of humanity and reason breaking through the black clouds that hang over our country? Yes, there are signs of peace, but not humanity and reason. The authors and managers of the war were lost to these virtues long before the war began. Peace, when it comes, will come in spite of them. They will fight against it, plot against it, and abandon the field of blood only when forced by inexorable necessity. As long as it is possible for the war to last, the party in power will hold to it, from motives of temporary self-defence, as well as of avarice and revenge. The day of peace ends the theatre of their malice and plunder. Peace is to them what war is to the country—ruin; what the day of judgment is to the sinner—a final settlement of the whole course of crime. Like the cornered highwayman, they will give up only through exhaustion. That point cannot be far off. They cannot get on much further without an amount of money it will be impossible to raise by the system of fraud and deception, which appears to be the only means comprehended by the administration. In the sums required for the prolonged prosecution of the war, real money does not exist within the reach of the United States; and painted or counterfeit money is rapidly approaching a crisis where it must burst like a bubble, leaving nothing but its own froth behind it. Already the wily Secretary trembles for its fate. His printing presses are not worn out. It is easy enough to strike off a hundred thousand millions of printed money; but the entangled Secretary begins at last to comprehend that the faster he prints, the swifter he hurries on the inevitable hour when a ship load of these promises to pay will not be worth the price of a single soldier's uniform.

He begins to understand that his paper balloon is in danger of collapsing at any moment. To-day the debt is beyond the reach of the real money. Even the New York Tribune of a late issue was forced to confess that the people begin to fear that repudiation is only a question of time. The New York Times, moved by a spirit of intelligence and candor quite unaccountable, warned the administration that it must not hope to mortgage the property of the people to the Government without final repudiation of the whole debt. Even those blind organs can see that the popular confidence begins to falter. It staggers. It must fall, unless the swelling tide of debt is immediately checked. If, with all the unlimited resources which the banks, the capitalists and the people, so blindly committed to the use of the administration, it is still unable to meet its obligations, what will be its fate when these props give way—as they are sure to do, either from exhaustion or lack of confidence? Incompetency and dishonesty in the management of public funds have run the ship of State almost ashore. An army of plunderers has assailed the treasury ten times more to be dreaded than all the armed hosts of secession. The wives and daughters of Government officials and contractors are bespangled with diamonds, while the wives and daughters of our soldiers are freezing or starving in unpitied, in "helpless neglect." It is said that defalcations and theft of Republican officials amount to over a thousand millions annually.

While this is going on, the Secretary of the Treasury, poor wretch, sits there, plunged up to his chin in a sea of treasury warrants. Whichever way he turns is a boundless prairie of unpaid demands. To all he says, in the language of the poor man in the Testament, "silver and gold have I none." The clatter of the printing presses reminds him that every hour he will have less. Like a man in a Maelstrom, he finds himself swept on by the devouring eddies until he is beyond the reach of help or the hope of mercy. He struggles! He cries for help! He throws up his hands in agony! In vain! Nothing can save him from the mighty gulf of waters. Under the direction of such captains as Lincoln and Chase, the ship of State is whirling round in the outer current of a financial Maelstrom. Nothing can save it. You may cry "traitor" at every man who tells the truth about the matter, but such cries will not check the speed at which the Administration drives on into bankruptcy. Let it drive on, since its deluded supporters will not be satisfied until the crash comes. And when it comes the war must end—and disastrously, disgracefully, to those who have conducted it; but happily to the nation, since we can have peace on no lighter terms. As it is certain that there can be no step taken to save or reconstruct the Union, until there is an end of fighting, the people will welcome any ordeal, however severe, that brings about the beneficent result. Reckless and shallow men will rave at the mention of the word repudiation. But their profanity does not mend the matter—does not close the door or even their stolid intellect against the conviction that it is inevitable. The sum is a simple one. The interest on the present debt is $1,400,000,000, fourteen hundred millions of dollars, every ten years. The annual export of agricultural productions of the North, for the ten years ending in 1863, amounted to only $63,817,379. Hereafter the surplus wealth of the North will falls, for a great many years, far below the above figures, because a million of men who have been producers of wealth, have been drawn off into the army, where they have not only ceased to be producers, but have become non-producing consumers, and destroyers of wealth already accumulated. If all the surplus productions of the North and West are hereafter given up to the Government, they will pay only a fraction of the bare interest on the war debt. That is, if all the farmers, producers and laborers give up to the Government every dollar of their earnings, except what barely supports life, they can only succeed in paying a fraction of the interest on the Republican debt. What must become of the principal where the payment of the interest is beyond the possible reach of the people? Is there any escape, except through the door by which our continental debt was rolled off from the shoulders of the people? * * *

Must the country, then, abandon the last hope of escape from financial ruin? It seems inevitable. But there is a redeemable star shining in this night of finance. The day that breaks the paper bubble of the Administration, will also stop the useless, the horrible shedding of blood of our countrymen! The moon sheds its bright beams upon the gloomy vault of the graveyard—so the star of peace shines above the dark gulf of bankruptcy.

Plant Mustard.—Every one who has a garden should plant mustard—white, if they can get it; any kind, if they cannot. It is very scarce and high, and unless something is done soon, it cannot be procured at all. The cultivation pays, and pays finely, too. We have heard of a gentleman who lives near Columbus, who, by mistake, planted mustard, instead of turnips. The crop yielded largely, and the gentleman has sold his mustard at three dollars per pound.—*Columbus Sun.*

Making up the Dozen.—Mr. Simon Bennett, of Lancaster district, S. C., had, some months ago, only eleven sons in the army. The twelfth son, and last of the family, came of military age lately, and promptly reported for enrollment.

MEETING IN HOKE'S BRIGADE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP HOKE'S BRIGADE, KINSTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Hoke's Brigade, on the 28th March, on motion of Capt Shepard, Serg't Jno J White, 6th N C Reg't, was called to the Chair, and Sgt E G Brodie, 54th N C, appointed Sec'y. The object of the meeting being explained, it was agreed, on motion of Capt Jno Beard 57th, that two from each Reg't be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the great question before the people of North Carolina; whereupon the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen on the committee, Adj't C Mebane and private A A Thompson 6th, Maj W J Pfohl and Serg't Webb 21st, Capt C Whitaker and G T Dunlop 43d, Maj J A Rogers and Sgt Jas E Dunn 54th, Capt Jno Beard and G C McConnaughey, 57th, and Dr. W O Reid 1st Battalion. During the absence of the committee Capt York, 6th, addressed the meeting in an eloquent and patriotic manner. He spoke of the energy and ability displayed by Gov Vance in the discharge of the duties of his office, and of his unquestioned devotion to the country, and the best interest of North Carolina. In conclusion he said the Governor had not only proven himself a friend to the soldier, but to the soldier's wife and children; that he had erected to himself a monument in the hearts of his countrymen, and that his name would be handed down through time and remembered with pride and pleasure by every true son of North Carolina. Capt Shepard and Lt Polk following, entertained the meeting with very appropriate and eloquent speeches.

The committee submitted the following preamble and resolutions, through their chairman, Capt C Whitaker 43d, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The time has come when it behooves every true and loyal man to declare his opinions and avow his sentiments in all things that concern the dignity, honor, and welfare of the State; we therefore, in public meeting assembled, do hereby declare and set forth our opinions and sentiments upon the great question before the good people of North Carolina.

Resolved, 1st. As North Carolinians we have an abiding confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

Resolved, 2d. That the able, prudent and dignified administration of His Excellency Z. B. Vance entitles him to our hearty support. In him we recognize the patriot, the soldier, the soldier's friend, and the friend of the widow and the fatherless.

Resolved, 3d. As we regard him the well-tried man for the times, it will be our highest pleasure to contribute our support toward continuing him in office as Governor of North Carolina for the ensuing term.

Resolved, 4th. That as the times demand our ranks should be filled as fast as possible, we hope our patriotic Governor will bring into the field the surplus of militia officers, magistrates and constables in the State.

Resolved, 5th. That we in public meeting assembled do hereby invite His Excellency Gov. Z. B. Vance to visit and address our Brigade upon the great questions that relate to the welfare of our beloved State, at his earliest convenience, and that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with him on the subject.

Resolved, 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, and that other papers in the State be requested to copy.

JNO. J. WHITE, Ch'm'n.

E. G. BRODIE, Sec'y.

Crops in the Newbern District.—The third tithing district embraces the counties of Carteret, Craven, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Wayne, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir and Greene. According to the census of 1850, the population of these counties numbered in the aggregate 100,000. Allowing for the addition by reason of the increase of population within the last decade, and subtracting the losses by war, by the running off of slaves, and by the occupation of the enemy, and of those who have gone to the army, and we will still estimate the figures at 75,000. We have lately conversed with a friend who has access to the statistics furnished to the Department from that district; and we learn that there has been received in tithes of food and forage within that district, to the value of $5,000,000, of which $3,000,000 may be estimated as for articles of food, valued at fair prices in times of peace. We further learn that the crop of potatoes alone pays all the expenses of gathering the tithes, and leaves the remainder net profit for the benefit of the army. This table shows then, that within the area of 10 counties, and for a population of not more than 80,000 or 75,000, there are $30,000,000 worth of food, or $400 worth of food to each mouth—men, women and children—to which is to be added the original allowance of 50 bushels of sweet and 50 of Irish potatoes, 100 bushels of corn or 50 of wheat, 20 of peas, &c., to be reserved by each farmer; and to this is again to be added the numerous articles of household supply, of poultry, game, fish, eggs, butter, lard, vegetables, &c., not tithed at all.

Why with this state of things, should there be any scarcity of food to any one in the third district, much less any danger of starvation? These figures cannot be over the mark, and they are under it, to the extent that any unfair practice withholds the tenth of any article due to the government.—*Ral. Confederate.*

Terrible Calamity at Sheffield.—At a little before midnight on Friday last one of those terrible disasters to which nearly all the great towns in the North of England are more or less exposed, happened at Sheffield. The great reservoir of the Sheffield Water Company—a reservoir nearly one hundred acres in extent, and which held more than a million cubic feet of water, suddenly burst its embankment and swept with the fury of another Deluge down the narrow gorge formed by the Loxley and Stannington Hills into Sheffield itself. Almost before warning could be given, the volume of waters began rushing headlong down the valley, sweeping farms and houses, forges and factories, like chaff before it. Never, probably, has an incident of the same kind occurred so ruinous in its wholesale destruction of property, so lamentably fatal in the loss of human life. Whatever the sudden and tremendous flood could reach it seems to have destroyed, and, calculating only by the number of houses swept away, and the number of persons missing who were known to have been in them on the fatal night, there is every reason to fear that the lives sacrificed by this awful calamity will not be less than 250, if they do not, unfortunately, exceed even that number. Of the damage done to property it is impossible at this early date to form even a conjecture. The devastation in this respect is unparalleled. A large, populous and thriving district has been almost obliterated from the earth, scarce more than traces of the houses and factories that once stood there are now remaining. The Don, owing to late heavy rains, was unusually high, and the additional water thrown into it has laid hundreds of acres under water, and inflicted incalculable injury to the growing crops. Of the destructive character of the flood there were abundant evidences on every hand. Timber in large quantities, bed posts, feather beds, tables, clocks and various kinds of household furniture, passed down, and several carcasses of cattle also.

London Times, March 15th.

A Big Boat.—The steamer St. John, which is to run between New York and Albany, is the largest steamer afloat. Her extreme length is 417 feet; width, 86 feet. She is 3 stories high besides basement, making some 60 feet from rool to water.

FROM THE 7TH CONGRESSONAL DISTRICT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The Superior Court for the County of Randolph is in session this week—His Honor Judge Gilliam presiding. No cases of general interest have been tried or will be.

The most interesting occurrence of the week is the discussion between Col. Foster and Gen. Leach, candidates for Congress, to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of S. H. Christian. Col. Foster opened the discussion. He began by alluding to the favors he had received from the people of Randolph in times past, and congratulated himself upon having to address a people who he knew would accord to him perfect sincerity in the views he might express, however much they might differ from him. He said the great question which concerned us as a people and which now attracted the gaze of the whole world was, whether the government we had formed—the Government of the Confederate States, should have a name and a place in the family of Nations at all or not; and that all other questions ought to be subordinated to this. He claimed that the Confederacy, according to the usage of all nations (the United States gov't included,) was entitled to this recognition—he showed that the U. S. itself had admitted our claim to nationality, and in his opinion, had made up its mind twelve months ago that ultimately we would have to be recognized. He read Seward's letter to Minister Adams to show, that at first the war was carried on with the hope of restoring the Union. That on Jan'y 1st, 1863, by Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, its character was changed, the hope abandoned, and a war of conquest inaugurated, with a view to being in good condition when a treaty was made, to set up the claim of *uti possidetis*. Mr. Foster said we might retard our recognition and revive hopes of restoring the Union by ill-advised movements—getting up disaffection to our own government, and indulging in threats of taking N. C. out of the Confederacy. He was anxious for peace upon honorable terms and by the regular and legitimate mode. Any attempt by other than the constitutional mode, would be revolutionary and entirely without the desired result. He had long been in favor of offering terms to the yankees after every victory, or whenever a pacific tendency was detected among them. He said that his competitor, while refusing to say whether he was for a Convention of the State or not, could not be for a Convention of the Southern States as he claimed to be, without first being for a Convention of the State, for it required the action of three State Conventions to call it; and that such a plan for inaugurating negotiations would be attended with such delay as would postpone peace almost indefinitely, while his plan was not open to such objections. He had all along been opposed to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the other radical measures of the late Congress. He was for the re-election of Z. B. Vance, as Governor, next summer.

Gen. Leach opened his remarks by reading a letter which had appeared recently in print over the name of Van Manning, reciting various incidents reported to have occurred during the General's trip sometime since to Mississippi and captivity among the yankees, which he denounced as false and slanderous. He was anxiously desirous of peace: all political power was vested in the people—the people must rise in their might and set aside the politicians: they were the obstacles to peace. The people of the country must rise, put them aside, and *put things back as far as they could*. He was not in favor of reconstruction, talked much of all political power being vested in the people: was inclined not to recommend a State Convention *just now*; was in favor of a Convention of the Confederacy to aid in instituting negotiations, or obtaining peace, or of Congress sending commissioners to negotiate. He greatly lauded Gov'r Brown of Georgia. Brown's Message had taken the wind out of Gov. Vance's sails. He couldn't exactly say how he might be in the Governor's election next Summer. He could not support Gov'r Vance unless he came down from the position assumed in his Wilkesboro' speech; he called it, he said, a spider speech; there was not peace enough in it for him; it did not have consolation enough for the peace men.

Col. Foster made a short rejoinder in which he read a copy of a letter written by Gov. Vance to President Davis, urging the propriety of negotiations being tendered to the yankees, the letter having been written long before Gov. Brown's message, and written with his, (Foster's) knowledge, and in accordance with his views: whence he (Foster) deduced the conclusion that, so far from Gov. Brown's having taken the start of Gov. Vance in this matter, that he had only come down to take his stand side by side with Gov. Vance and himself, on a platform where they had stood long before.

NOT AN ORIGINAL SECESSIONIST.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LEXINGTON, N. C., April 4, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: I see that all of the Candidates for Congress in this Congressional district have withdrawn except J. M. Leach, A. G. Foster and Mr. Ramsay. The impression here is that Mr. Foster is much the stronger of the two Candidates who advocate the re-election of Gov. Vance. If the vote is divided between Mr. Foster and Mr. Ramsay, the election of either is doubtful. It is earnestly hoped that these gentlemen can reconcile their conflicting claims, and as Mr. Foster is much the stronger, it is to be hoped that Capt. Ramsay will withdraw,—so that the vote of the District can give a fair expression of opinion on the views entertained by Messrs Leach and Foster.

Yours truly, JERSEY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BLADEN COUNTY, March 26, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: I have seen statements going the rounds of the papers from time to time of various persons who have distinguished themselves for liberality to the families of soldiers. Permit me through your columns to add another name to this "*Roll of Honor.*" Col. J. J. D. Lucas, of Bladen county, has sold corn and bacon (the production of his own farm) to soldiers' families at not more than $1 05 per bushel for corn and 15 cts. per lb. for bacon, besides hauling gratuitously for such as had not the means to do so themselves. He also furnished supplies to soldiers' families in his district for several months without any compensation whatever, besides hauling and delivering County corn, which he has invariably done at his own expense, and a variety of other minor services too voluminous to embody in a communication like this. It is worthy of remark, that while the avaricious and unprincipled have realized fortunes by speculating on the necessities of the poor and needy, that Col. Lucas is today a poorer man than he was at the commencement of the war, and it is by no means surprising, for no soldier's *wife* or widow in distress has ever been known to appeal to his generous sympathy *in vain*. It is really refreshing at this day of sord'd avarice and speculation to witness examples like this. Such conduct is worthy not only of the highest commendation but deserves to be recorded on the pages of historic fame side by side with the more brilliant and imposing but less useful achievements of the Military Chieftain.

AMICUS.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE, TAYLORSVILLE, April 4, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Gov. Vance arrived at Hanover Junction yesterday afternoon, and was the guest of Brig. Gen. Johnston, Comd'g this Department.

To-day he visited the Brigade and held a levee at Col. Garrett's headquarters, where he was called upon by a number of officers. Your correspondent went up to pay his respects and found the Governor a very agreeable gentleman. He seemed in good health, but had taken some cold, and was quite hoarse—the effect of speaking in the open air in bad weather to the troops at Orange Court House. He is about six feet high—inclined to stoutness—with long black hair, which of late has commenced to turn grey; and taken altogether is what the ladies would call a handsome man. The intelligent humor that sparkles in his dark bright eye would impress you at once with the idea that he is *a jolly good fellow*, yet the mouth indicates a firmness and decision of character which at the first glance a stranger would fail to attribute to him as one of the features of his character. His voice is deep, and lacks that clarion ring which always lends attraction to an orator. His style of oratory is decidedly fascinating and novel, yet it is not marked with that impassioned eloquence and those inspired lightning flashes that dazzle with their sublimity, which we have often heard from McRae or Miller. He lacks that brilliant declamation which adds so much to the speeches of the first, and that beauty of language and unparallelled excellence of taste that used to make the latter such a favorite. He is a great stump speaker, reasons well, illustrates better, and carries the sympathies of the crowd with him all the while. The interest in his speech never flags, and he leaves the crowd spell bound with wonder at his great gifts, and tickled to death at the budget of fun he opens and pours out into their delighted ears.

At 12 M., although it was raining, the Brigade was formed, and the Governor entered the ring among the cheers and yells of applause that greeted his entrance. He commenced with a joke, went on with a joke, joked a little while longer, and then told another joke; got his audience in an excellent humor with themselves, with their Governor, with the ladies, and with everybody else, when he commenced to discuss the condition of the country and spoke of the politics in North Carolina. He took the same ground against the Convention that he took in his speech at Wilkesborough, only he illustrated with his inimitable wit much more freely than on that occasion; and after finishing up that subject, he appealed to the soldiers to stand by their colors through thick and thin, which, together with the whole speech, had a very excellent effect on his audience.

To describe the speech is impossible. I attempted to take notes; but before I could arrange to do so, I was so full of daughter and so much fascinated that I was unable to proceed further. This much, however, I know that he made more friends by that one speech than Holden has made in twelve months through his paper.

The Governor informed me that he intends to visit Fayetteville as soon as he returns to Raleigh, and can recover from his fatigue and exposure.

HORNET.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 8TH N. C. TROOPS, NEAR PETERSBURG, April 4, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Nothing has occurred since my last letter to break the dull monotony of camp life, with the exception of a grand mimic battle between our Reg't and the 51st N. C with snow balls, and a Vance meeting, which was held in our Reg't last week. Some very able speeches were delivered, in all of which Holden was denounced as unfit to occupy any position within the gift of the people.

A word to those who are shunning duty, or in other words remaining at home when their service is needed and expected in the field: to such we say come and be our brothers in arms, and help us to achieve that liberty for which so much blood has been spilt. Your country needs your service in the coming campaign; a thousand or even a hundred men may turn the tide of battle.

LEON

14th N. C. Troops.—Extract of a letter from a member of the Fourteenth N. C. regiment: "The regiment was called together to day, for the purpose of choosing between Vance and Holden, for our next Governor. After a few speeches, the vote was taken and Vance was unanimously chosen—with shouts of up with Vance and down with the traitor. We are right side up with care in the army, and hope Vance will be the unanimous choice of the people."—*Ral. Confederate.*

A Novel Commander.—Mrs. L—— who resides some twelve miles below Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on the Nashville road, is, or was in the autumn of '62, the owner of a gray parrot, of remarkable loquacity. He could speak many words distinctly, and besides his other and varied accomplishments, was a pretty good drill master, having been inculcated in the mysteries of military tactics by the little son of the lady above mentioned. The cage in which this "Theban" lived was hung among some shrubbery that lined the iron railing enclosing the front of the premises.

One night, a few weeks before the battle of Murfreesboro', Mrs. L—— received a nocturnal visit from her two gallant sons, who had been stationed for some time with their commands, near Murfreesboro' The pickets of the Southern army were stationed at that time four miles east of her residence, and those of the enemy two miles west, so the young men in question, to make good their visit to their mother, had to run the blockade after night.

The enemy, however, by some means became apprised of their visit, and about a couple of hours after their arrival, galloped up, some twenty in number, and began forming around the house. The inmates of the house were greatly alarmed and gave up all as lost, and the young men awaited only the summons to surrender, feeling it would be madness to resist such odds. The watchful parrot had likewise been aroused by the commotion, and, peering out from his covert, and seeing the enemy with his guns, he cried out in a strong, vigorous metallic, officer-like voice: "Company! Make r-e-a-d-y! A-i-m!" but before he could give the command to fire, the enemy thinking the bushes lined with rebels, and that an ambush had been laid for their destruction, fled in the greatest consternation.

The young men who had been astonished, yet delighted lookers-on at the scene being enacted in the yard, now gladly and happily made their escape, and arrived 40 minutes thereafter safely within our lines.—*Punch.*

God intended all women to be beautiful, like the roses and the morning glories; and so they would be if they would obey His laws like the sweet flowers that rise early and indulge in freedom and fresh air.—*Mississippian.*

A great many indulge in a *fresh heir* pretty regularly.—*Macon Confederate.*

Corn.—The crop of corn in Georgia last year was forty millions of bushels. In South Carolina it was fifteen millions of bushels.

Yankee Barbarity.—The Joliet Signal, a Northwestern journal, publishes the following:

We learn that two of the rebel prisoners, on the train conveying them to the Rock Island prison on last Thursday, were frozen to death before the train reached the city. The prisoners were crowded together like swine in freight cars, and were, from all appearance, suffering both for the want of clothing and victuals. Indeed, it is said they were starving as well as freezing. But the most shocking part of the whole affair was the heartless manner in which the dead were treated by the guards. We have been informed, by good authority, that the body of one of the frozen rebels was taken off the cars at Michigan City and dragged over the snowy ground, feet foremost, like a dead animal, some distance to a warehouse. It is not known what disposition was made of it afterwards. Such acts are a disgrace to our country, and can only result in retaliation on the part of our enemies. Is it possible we live in a Christian land? Such scenes as have been recently witnessed surely deny it. We are appalled at the atrocious treatment of our prisoners in the rebel prisons; but let us inquire if the sufferings of our brave soldiers are not aggravated by the scenes which are witnessed amongst rebel prisoners in our hands. We are drifting into barbarity with a fearful rapidity.

Sherman's Track.—People from Mississippi say that it is painful to pass over the track of Sherman's vandals. The newspaper account of the whipping of a lady is unquestionable. She is one of the most respectable of her sex—her husband a man of considerable wealth. They maltreated her shamefully, in such a way that one can hardly mention it in print. The lesson of this brutal act we have not heard. Probably, however, she could not suppress the expression of her "treason" in the presence of these shameless scoundrels. One gentleman at Enterprise sought protection for his property from one of the officers—a colonel, we believe. His reply was that they had come to destroy, not to save. They brought with them inflammable material in gutta percha bags. This was thrown over what they desired to burn, and the flames immediately raged.—*Mobile Tribune.*

A CARD.

A. J. BETHUNE, private in Capt McKellar's Co (A) 5th N C Cavalry, having been solicited to become a candidate (in part) to represent the good people of Cumberland and Harnett counties in the Commons of our next Legislature. Therefore, if the voters of said counties will honor him with a sufficient number of their votes, at our next August election to entitle him to a seat in our next Legislature, he will endeavor faithfully to represent them and their interest with what ability he may possess.

But if they shall decide against him, he will then remain in the army, where he has been for nearly three years, and continue to battle for the liberty and independence of our Southern Confederacy until, with God's help, they are obtained, should his life be spared to witness that happy consummation.

April 6 21-3tpd

Camp 46th Reg't N. C. Troops,
ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Va.

THE members of Co D, 46th Reg't N. C. T., from Robeson county, take great pleasure in recommending Mr WILLIAM STEWART to the voters of said county, for the office of Sheriff. Election to be held in August next. Mr Stewart has served as a private soldier for two years faithfully. Was wounded at Sharpsburg, Md., which wound renders him unfit for service. We have consulted Mr. Stewart's feelings on this matter and he has consented to be a candidate.

March 10 21-4tp1 CO D.

Fayetteville Depository,
April 6, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS at this Office for 6, 7 or 8 per cent. Confederate Bonds are requested to present their Certificates without further delay, and get their Bonds.

Those who have left Deposites for 4 per cent Bonds, are notified that their Certificates are ready for delivery.

21-11m] W. G BROADFOOT Dep'y

NOTICE TO FARMERS.
STRAW WANTED.

WANTED immediately for the Hospitals and Troops at Fayetteville, 20,000 pounds of WHEAT STRAW, suitable for bedding. Farmers having a surplus of this article on hand will confer a benefit on our sick and wounded soldiers by bringing it in. A fair price will be paid. Apply to

QUARTERMASTER, at the Arsenal
Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, April 4. 21tf

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 14th April ensuing, we will sell together with other Articles, 100 sheets of Sheet Iron, 2x6 feet, new, and recently imported. This affords a rare chance for Farmers to secure a much needed article for making boilers for Sugar Cane Sirup. We shall sell in lots to accommodate.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Aucts
Raleigh, April 6 21-1s

BURNING OIL.

WE can furnish KEROSENE BURNING OIL in quantities of 5 or 10 gallons at $25 per gallon; the cans or kegs $15 to $20 additional. Send cans or kegs when convenient.

This is as good an Oil as can be made without the mixture with Alcohol, which it is impossible now to obtain. The wick tube of the ordinary Kerosene lamp should be slightly lengthened by soldering on a piece. With a lamp thus arranged our oil burns without smoke and with as much brilliancy as any Northern Kerosene.

HENRY E. COLTON, Ag't F K Co.
April 7 21-1f

For Sale,

A NO 1 NEGRO BOY, twenty-five years old.
WM H. ELLIOT.
April 3 21-12t

PUBLIC NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature of North Carolina to incorporate the "Cape Fear Exporting and Importing Company."
April 7, 1864 21-4t

WANTED,

$20,000 IN Confederate Notes—$10 $20 and $50, for which I will pay in $5 Confederate Notes or Goods as follows: $10's 6.75, $20's 13 50, $50's 33 50.

JOHN H. HALL, Beaver Creek Co.
April 6. 21-5tipd
Presbyterian copy 3 times.

WANTED,

500 CORDS GOOD PINE WOOD for the Enterprise Cotton Factory. For further information apply to Thos. A. Hendricks, Supt. at the Factory, or to

GEO. BRANDT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, April 2. 20-1tf

By N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, *Hay Street,*

POWDER, Percussion Caps, Lead, Iron, Nails, Soda, Coffee, Black Pepper, Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Music, Brown Windsor Soap, Castile Soap, Tooth Brushes, Fine Combs, Mason's Blacking, &c., &c.
March 31. 19 1tf

Another Large Arrival.

900 PAIR WHITTEMORE COTTON CARDS No 10. 1800 Pairs COTTON CARDS, Leather Leaf.

Powder, Shot and Caps, Pure Cod Liver Oil for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Consumption, Wool Cards, Coffee, Sugar, Tea and Rio Coffee, Copperas, Shoe Thread, Fish Hooks, Plough Lines, Horse Collars, Blacking, Tacks, Soda, Pitchforks, Brandies, Whiskey's, &c., &c., at

WILSON'S Oil and Leather Establishment, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4. 21-4t*4

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st February, my negro boy JOHN, sixteen years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, and has a scar between his chin and mouth. He may probably have made his way to Bennettsville, S. C., where his parents are. I will pay one hundred dollars reward for his arrest and confinement in any jail so that I get him.

D. W. AYER.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 7. 21-9tpd

From Tennessee.—Latest reliable intelligence from East Tennessee represents that the enemy are quiet below Bull's Gap. The citizens of East Tennessee are undergoing more cruel treatment by the enemy than at any period of the war. The Yankees are enrolling negro men, as well as women, for different branches of the service. Their owners are held responsible for their delivery when called for.—*Richmond Whig.*

The most encouraging accounts have recently been received from the army of Tennessee, which has been most happily inspired by Johnston. The enemy remains quiet in his entrenchments at Ringgold gap. Our position is described as very strong, with a chain of hills in our front; and it is said it could only be flanked by a great sacrifice of men on the part of the enemy. A correspondent suggests that the enemy will inaugurate the opening of the campaign by cavalry raids and reconnoissance in heavy force; and that the grand object being Atlanta, he will evidently make an effort to get possession of the Georgia State road, or destroy it so as to cut off communication. But we shall probably know in ten or fifteen days the enemy's designs in this department.—*Examiner.*

East Tennessee—A new State Organization.—It has heretofore been stated that a Convention has been appointed to be held at Knoxville on the 12th of this month. It is claimed that the people of the 31 counties east of the Cumberland mountains had, in a legal manner, announced their preference for the Northern Government by a majority of 20,000 votes; and as that section of the State contained the requisite number of inhabitants prescribed by the Constitution to insure admittance into the Union as a new State, this Convention, in their memorial to the State Government, claimed the right of separation from the old State, and admittance into the Union on an equal footing with Kansas Territory. This is no doubt a plan of Lincoln to count another State in the electoral vote. The same is true of Western Virginia. The game at Washington is a very transparent one, and it will doubtless be disputed by all of Lincoln's rivals, as these new States are supposed to be under his influence and at the beck of his Presidential aspirations.

Rich'd Examiner.

Virginia Volunteer Navy Company.—This company is about putting a splendid ship on the sea, under the management of a skillful naval officer, of long experience, who will make her as efficient as the Alabama or the Florida. Where she will turn up it would not be prudent to tell, even if we knew, nor is that at all important, while we know that she will be found where Yankee commerce is most apt to be seen. The company have a charter for a capital of ten millions of dollars, and we know they expect to build or buy other ships.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Com. Wm. L. Maury.—Commander Wm. L. Maury, of the C. S. steamer Georgia, arrived in the Confederacy on Friday last by the steamer Advance. He returns to the Confederacy for a brief period on a visit to his family in the South. Capt. M. says that the Yankee commerce is very much diminished. Their vessels have, very many of them, been transferred to other governments, and sail under other colors than the flag of the United States.—*Ib*

Paducah.—A gentleman who was for a time a prisoner at Paducah, says that it is the depot of supplies for all the Southwestern armies. A year ago the value of grain and other supplies there was estimated at *fifteen millions* of dollars. *Since that time the amount is said to have increased to some twenty millions.* Forrest burned all these store-houses and military headquarters.

Rich. Examiner.

Funding.—We learn from Mr. Lindsay, Depositary at this place, that the amount funded and deposited here by disbursing officers is $2,100,000.

Greensboro' Patriot.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of this town, held on Monday night, Col. Walter Draughon, Hector McMillan, and Col. J. H. Cook, were elected auctioneers.—*North Carolinian.*

Fooling the Yankees.—* * * A good joke was got off by a Rebel officer on our authorities. A short time since the 38th Ohio went home as a veteran regiment to recruit. Among others they enlisted a sharp-looking fellow in Dayton. He was paid the usual bounty, dressed up in a new suit and returned to the front with the regiment. A few days since he went on picket and was put on an outpost, as he seemed a very shrewd soldier. Soon after he was missed, and inquiry being made, it was found that he had deserted to the enemy. The affair caused some talk, and was almost forgotten, until a few days ago a flag of truce came in and among other business it was stated that "Capt. ——, late of Johnson's Island, sent his compliments to Gen'l Baird and hoped he was well." The Captain was an escaped prisoner who had been wandering, and had taken this means to get back into the rebel lines. He had become thoroughly posted regarding matters in our army.

Corr. N. Y. World.

We are authorized to announce ELAM J HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N C Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

His reasons for being a candidate and opinions of public affairs will be given in due time.

March 25. 18-5tipd

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM my residence on Little River, a FILLY about two years old, sorrel color, white hind feet. I will give $10 for her recovery.

ALEX. DARROCH.
April 5 21tf

Notice to Farmers.

NAPOLEON, the truly magnificent young horse of Dr. Blacknall of Kittrell's Springs, will stand this Season at the Stables of Maj. J. Evans, six miles below Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear.

He is limited to 40 mares—30 are engaged—10 more only will be received if application be made soon, at $75 per season.

Napoleon was bred by the Rev. Josiah Crudup of Granville county. For purity of blood, docility, action, form and beauty, he is unsurpassed. For further particulars apply to

J. EVANS.
April 6, 1864. 21-2t

PEDIGREE.—Napoleon was bred by me, and was got by Imp Phil Brown; his dam by Sarpedon Chance; his grandam by Flag; his g g dam by Wm Davis's Virginian, &c.

I have long been an observer and admirer of the blooded horse, and have raised many, but I never raised so fine a horse as Napoleon—and for symmetry and beauty I never saw his superior. He descended from the best stock ever in this country for durability, for working qualities, for speed, and for bottom. This will clearly appear from the following pedigree of his ancestors:

Sarpedon Chance was got by Imp Sarpedon; his dam by Imp Chance; g dam by Sir Walter Raleigh; g g dam by Anderson's Twigg; g g g dam by Imp. old Fearnaught, Imp Jolly Roger, Imp Othello, Imp. Monkey, out of Imp mare Miss Bell.

Flag was got by the celebrated old Sir Charles; his dam by Napoleon, (son of Imp Genty;) his g dam by Imp Sir Harry; his g g dam by Imp. old Diomed, Imp. St. George, Imp. old Fearnaught, Imp. Jolly Roger, out of Imp. mare.

Wm Davis's Virginian was got by old Virginian, out of the dam of Sarpedon Chance. It will thus be seen that there is no better bred horse in America.

JOSIAH CRUDUP.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

From and after this date the price of the Semi-Weekly Observer will be $10, and of the Weekly Observer $6 per annum. For six months the charge will be $5 for the Semi-Weekly and $3 for the Weekly.

We hoped to have been able to avoid this advance. But apart from the enormously increased prices of every thing we buy, another very large increase in the expenses of printing makes the change necessary.

March 17, 1864.

TYPE WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to purchase from 500 to 1500 lbs of Burgeois or Brevier, new or not much worn

April 11. E J HALE & SONS

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.—The reader will notice in the account which a correspondent has furnished of the discussion at Asheborough between the candidates for Congress in the 7th District, that Mr. Foster read a copy of a letter written by Gov. Vance to President Davis, urging the propriety of tendering negotiations to the yankees. We have not seen this letter, but we knew it had been written, some months ago, and heartily approved of its purpose. Nor have we seen the reply of President Davis, but have heard that he only declined such action *at that time* because of the contemptuous rejection of all his previous overtures of the sort, and because a renewal of them at that time might be, and no doubt would be, construed as a sign of weakness on our part, and that it would therefore serve no purpose but to encourage the enemy. It is possible that such might have been the effect, yet for our own part we would have been glad to have had the offer made at that time, when the end of the last campaign gave occasion for a pause in the operations of the armies, an opportunity for a review of the condition of things, and a time for reflection upon the hopelessness of further efforts at subjugation. Our wishes, however, were more influenced than the President's can be supposed to have been, by local considerations—a desire to stop the mouths of evil disposed men in our own State who have pretended that the Confederate Administration has made no effort to institute negotiations, and some of whom have even gone so far as to assert that the President had no desire to terminate the war but was determined to prolong or perpetuate it. We saw in a newspaper only a few days ago a bold assertion that he had never made a proposition to the yankees for negotiation. As we have heretofore had occasion to state, this is not true; it is either a deliberate falsification of well known historical facts or the result of ignorance ill befitting a conductor of a newspaper. The President's desire for peace, and that of the whole Confederacy, has been stated in several of his Messages to Congress and in other State papers issued by the government. Besides which, three distinct efforts have been made to communicate with the Lincoln government—once through Commissioners sent to Washington at the beginning of the difficulty, upon whom Lincoln and Seward attempted to practice a gross deception; next through a letter from President Davis to Lincoln, sent by flag of truce and placed in the hands of Gen. Scott, who promised the bearer that an answer should be duly sent, which answer has never been received; and again through Vice President Stephens, whom the yankees would not permit to go beyond Old Point. All these efforts were rejected with contempt. It is natural that an officer who has made three overtures and had them all thus treated should hesitate to make a fourth without some sign of encouragement from the yankees. Yet we doubt not that the President would hail with joy any opening for a renewal of his offers: for of all men living he is the most interested in securing peace with independence, and that is the only sort of peace that any sensible man or patriot can ever think of. Such a peace, establishing upon a firm basis the liberties of a people assailed by so stupendous a power, and achieved under so many and unparalleled disadvantages, would place his name high upon the temple of fame. It would, besides, relieve him of that vast responsibility which now presses upon him, almost passing the power of human endurance; and it would secure his own property and life, which are in jeopardy till the day when peace shall crown the efforts of himself and his countrymen. No man, therefore, has so much merely selfish reason, to say nothing of public and patriotic motives, for desiring peace, as President Davis.

Let no one be deceived, therefore, by designing demagogues who pretend to seek peace through new and impracticable and unlawful channels. It is not so much peace that they are laboring for, as personal preferment. Trust them not. He who is faithless to the constitution of his country, faithless to his own solemn pledges, and proposes a breach of faith by North Carolina towards her sister States in this great struggle, is not to be trusted, is not worthy of trust.

THE GEORGIA PLATFORM.—The so-called peace men of North Carolina claim the Georgia proposition that after every Confederate victory our government should propose negotiations to the yankees, as an endorsement of their own plans and purposes. It is very far from being so. The North Carolina agitators go for State action in the matter—the Georgians are against that and for the proper constitutional means, viz: proposals and negotiations and a treaty through and by the Confederate government alone. There is much in the Georgia idea that is commendable—everything that is objectionable in that of the North Carolina agitators.

Our readers may possibly recollect that during the last Summer's discussion between the Observer and the Standard, *we* suggested the moment of victory as the proper time for peace talk from the Confederate authorities, just as the Georgians suggest now—six months later. But the Standard would not listen to us. That paper contended that it was useless to offer negotiations to the yankees *by the Confederate government*—as Georgia proposes—for that Lincoln could not and would not treat with that government. It insisted on the insane idea of a peace to be made *by North Carolina*. Of course, therefore, the Georgia plan is not Mr. Holden's plan; or at least is not what Mr. Holden's plan was six months ago. In the frequent changes of that unstable politician it is not possible to say what revolution his opinions may have undergone within six months. Our own opinion is that, as is not unusual, he is attempting to further his own revolutionary schemes by affecting to stand on the Georgia platform, much to the disgust of the Georgians, who resent his attempt with great indignation and call him all sorts of hard names.

If any one desires proof of the Standard's position six months ago as stated above, we will publish it *for the third time*. Our readers will recollect that it was taken by that paper in its long reply to our appeal which was copied into the Observer of Aug. 27, 1863.

THE REDUCTION OF CURRENCY.—In all the world's history there has been no such immense diminution of the currency of a country as has been made in this Confederacy within the six weeks preceding the 1st of this month. From nine hundred millions of dollars down to three hundred millions—curtailed at the rate of a hundred millions a week—and all this immense sum either paid in taxes or invested in the government's 4 per cent. bonds; all done with scarcely a sign of dissatisfaction, and generally with cheerfulness. It is a wonderful event, showing the immense resources not less than the abounding patriotism of the people of the Confederate States. Why a contraction of one-twentieth of the amount in New York has made a crash which extended all over the United States in the suspension of banks and of business, and wide-spread ruin of the millionaires of that boastful seat of wealth and power. We doubt not that if the Lincoln government were to require such a measure to the extent of one-half of what we have cheerfully submitted to, it would produce ruin and riots and revolution.

The items of the reduction are somewhat as follows: Funded in 4 per cents., say $250,000,000. Interest-bearing treasury notes declared funded and no longer to circulate as money, $122,582,200. Paid in as the recent January tax, about $78,000,000. Tax of 33⅓ per cent. upon about $360,000,000 of outstanding treasury notes, reducing their money value to two-thirds, $120,000,000. Estimated amount of $100 notes, no longer current, $30,000,000. In all, $600,000,000. Besides which, there will doubtless be a further large amount funded before the 1st of July west of the Mississippi, and something by the States before the 1st of January next.

The remaining $300,000,000 of currency consists of 1s, 2s, 5s, and the larger notes at their reduced value. The 5s and the larger notes will soon be altogether withdrawn, and their place taken to the same extent by the new issue, which has this guarantee to make it more valuable than was the currency thus so suddenly withdrawn, that *the amount cannot be increased*. At least such is understood to have been the intention of Congress, though it is somewhat vaguely expressed. It is pretty certain, however, that the new Congress to assemble next month will remove all doubt upon the subject, for the idea of again flooding the country with five hundred or a thousand millions of treasury notes, and again going through the process of inflation and contraction, is not to be tolerated for a moment. To pay the expenses of carrying on the war, the treasury will rely upon taxes and the 6 per cent. untaxable bonds which the currency act authorizes to be issued.

The effect upon prices of all this immense curtailment of currency is not yet materially apparent. It will soon be seen, and it is reasonable to expect that it will be very considerable.

FUNDING.—The Richmond Sentinel gives a statement of the amount funded at 61 Depositories,—amounting in the aggregate to $196,888,600. There are 61 other depositories, (besides the Trans-Mississippi department,) to be heard from, but they are not of course those of much comparative importance.

There are errors in the Sentinel's list. For instance, Fayetteville is put down at $465,600. This is the amount at a recently appointed Depository at the Bank of Clarendon. The old Depository at the Bank of Fayetteville received as follows:

Funded by individuals &c.	$1,686,900
By Disbursing officers,	56,550
By Post-masters,	6,810
	1,750,260

Making, at this place, $2,215,860.

STATE FUNDING.—The Legislature of Virginia passed a law at its late session to authorize the funding in 6 per cent. Confederate bonds of all treasury notes in the possession of the State, as provided in the currency law of Congress; and also authorizing the sale of any of these bonds if the wants of the State should require it. The Whig says that the amount held is not large.

The Whig proposes that Congress shall repeal the prospective tax on the $5 notes, so as to let them remain in circulation.

MARKED DAYS.—This is the third anniversary of the beginning of this great and desolating war. On the 11th of April 1861, the first gun was fired at Sumter. And to-morrow, the 12th, will be the anniversary of the surrender of that renowned and now ruined fortress. To-morrow will also be the anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay—the 87th anniversary. Mr. Clay lived longer than the government which he loved so well and served so devotedly. He was born in 1777 and died in 1852. The government of the United States was formed in 1787 and expired in 1861. But for his power as the "Great Pacificator," he would have seen its birth and its death. In 1820, again in 1833, and yet again in 1851, he administered the soothing balm which prolonged its existence beyond the period at which his own eyes might have gazed upon its expiring throes. What a lesson should these facts impress upon the mind of man! A nation the most amazing in extent, in growth of population and wealth and power, which, according to man's boastful claims, was to be the refuge of the oppressed of all nations "to the latest syllable of recorded time," unable to perpetuate its existence beyond the three score and ten years of man's allotted term! Truly, pride has had a fall.

WRITE TO THE SOLDIERS.—A member of the Chatham Company in the 44th Regiment, Kirkland's Brigade, sends us a long communication complaining of the small number of letters they get from their friends at home. He says the mail frequently brings but one or two letters to the company, and sometimes none at all. Write to the soldiers by all means—write often and as cheerfully as possible. People at home, and who have not themselves experienced the pleasure of hearing from home when absent, can have no idea how great that pleasure is.

WHAT WE MUST EXPECT.—A bill is before the yankee Congress whose object, as stated in the New York Herald, is, "*to divide the forfeited estates of rebels among our [the yankee] colored sailors and soldiers.*" Let every Southern man look to it. Not only those who have estates, but those who have none, over whose heads the yankees thus intend to put the debased Northern negroes and runaway slaves. These are to be the property holders in the Confederacy, if the Confederacy should be insane enough to permit such a result. Better give not only half but all that a man has to avert such a fate.

A HARD CASE.—The Columbia (S. C.) Confederate tells, as from the "Index," of a Minister to whom brandy was prescribed by his physician, who had to expend for one bottle of it, the whole amount which he received from one of his Churches.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At General Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, 4th inst., John M. Marshall, a member of Captain Buie's Company, aged 40 years. Also, at same place, of congestive chill, E. J. Smith, of Brunswick County, aged 19 years, a member of same company.

GREAT FRESH.—The Cape Fear River is very full, backing up Cross Creek over several dams to the Cool Spring Mills, nearly in the centre of the town.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 33D N. C. T., LANE'S BRIGADE, April 4th, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Our able and patriotic Governor, who has reflected honor on the State of North Carolina, and endeared himself to her people, addressed this Brigade last Saturday on the state of our country and the position our State occupies in this struggle for Independence.

An improved state of feeling in the Brigade is the result of his address. He gladdened our hearts. We have no sympathy with the political opinions of W. W. Holden, nor do we recognise his claims to the high position to which he aspires. The troops of this Brigade love Gov. Vance as a kind father, and admire him as a firm and able statesman. The Brigade some time ago re-enlisted for the war, be it long or short. All honor the brave and war-worn veterans!

We are not whipped yet. Our hearts are as brave, our arms as strong, and our ranks as compact, as they were three years ago. The soldier to-day is more determined to be free than he was at the commencement of the struggle. I hope the people at home will be united in a time like this and on what is right. I know our dear friends at home want peace. This is the wish of all. I don't think there is a man in the South who wants peace more than I do. I have a beloved wife and two children, whom I wish to be with; yet I feel it my duty to bear a part in this time of need. I have been serving two years only, and hope I have inflicted much damage on the foe during that time. I have a hope and belief that this year will close the war. The troops have never been more resolved than at present. Oh my dear friends, look no more upon the dark side of the war. Let us put our whole trust in God. I hope the good people at home will pray for our safety and that we may soon have peace.

Co. K.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EGYPT, N. C., April 9, 1864.

At a public meeting held at Egypt on the 9th of April 1864, by a portion of the citizens of the counties of Moore and Chatham, Dr. A. W. Palmer was appointed Chairman and W. H. McRae Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Wm. Murdock, Capt. J. L. Bryan and H. L. Muse. The committee having retired for a short time reported through their chairman the following resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be directed to invite Gov. Vance to address the citizens of Moore and Chatham at this place on his way to or from Raleigh to Fayetteville, or at such time as he may think proper.

2d. Resolved, That the chairman furnish a copy of these resolutions to Gov. Vance and ask his acceptance. Also that a copy be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

WM. MURDOCK, J. L. BRYAN, H. L. MUSE, } Committee.

A. W. PALMER, Ch'n.
W. H. MCRAE, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER

CAMP HILL, NEAR PETERSBURG, Va., April 7.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Allow me through your columns to return the sincere thanks of Co. K, 51st N C Troops, to the Juvenile Knitting Society of Fayetteville, for a valuable and acceptable present of 50 pairs of cotton socks. Our young friends have devoted themselves to a noble work, the comfort of our brave boys, and they may be well assured that their kindness is highly appreciated by them.

ED. T. MCKETHAN, 1st Lt. Com'dg Co.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SUGAR CANE BOILING.

Messrs. Editors: I have seen in your and other papers a statement that thin sheet iron tacked on wood—salt pan style—will make a good boiler for Sugar Cane Syrup. This is not true, and as I do not wish to see any syrup ruined I deem it my duty to state some facts. The sheet iron is too thin and the syrup will burn. If used at all a course of brick—arched—should be between the sheet iron bottom and the fire. The best boiler is heavy cast iron, at least 1½ inches thick on the bottom, for finishing, and next as a boiler, copper kept well cleaned is best.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed at the Battle of Sharpsburg, Md., Peyton Chambers, in the 28th year of his age. Deceased was born in Rockingham county, N. C.; was in all the Battles that his Reg't had ever been in up to that time except the battle of Williamsburg, when he was absent on detail. He leaves one brother, (now fighting in defence of his country), and aged parents to mourn his untimely loss. Such is a soldier's fate. He always bore the reputation of being a good soldier—ever ready to discharge his duty when called on.

J. F. C.

DIED,

On the 22d of March 1864, at his residence in the county of Randolph, JOHN B. TROY, Esq. in the 73d year of his age. He was highly esteemed for his many noble virtues, and had the entire confidence of the community in which he lived; was long Chairman of the Court and had represented the County in the Legislature. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, an affectionate husband, an indulgent parent, a kind master and a benevolent neighbor. He bore his long and painful illness with true christian fortitude; retaining his mental faculties to the last, he calmly set his house in order and patiently awaited the summons of his Lord and Master. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and six sons (three of whom are in the Confederate army) to mourn his loss.—Com.

Christian Advocate and Greensboro' Patriot copy.

On the 10th March, little BESSIE, aged three months and eighteen days; also, on the 3d April, JESSIE, aged two years and nine months, children of R. P. and C. A. Matthis.

"Dear little children ye have left us.
And our loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

At Mt. Croghan, Chesterfield Dist., S. C., on the 29th of March, Mrs. MARY A. B. BAKER, aged 47 years, 4 months and 20 days. She was truly a devoted christian, an affectionate wife and tender mother. She leaves a husband, three children and many friends to mourn their loss.—Com.

Departed this life, in the county of Moore, CHARLIE CHALMERS, youngest son of Duncan and Elizabeth Keith, aged 8 yrs., 10 months and 10 days.

Little Charlie had been taken very sick in December last; to all appearance he was in a fair Way of recovery, when he was suddenly seized with pneumonia. Being of weak constitution, his powers failed rapidly, and it soon became evident that his time here on earth was drawing to a close. On the evening of the 10th of February his gentle spirit passed away, as we humbly hope and trust, to brighter scenes—to that friend of children, who has said while here on earth, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." Oh! how will our lacerated hearts miss that little form: his ever-pleasant chat and cheerful smile.

All that fond parents and kind friends could do was done, but our great Physician and Friend of children thought different, as His ways are not our ways, or His thoughts as our thoughts.

He was a pleasant child, always willing and obedient; was fair in appearance and intellect.

His last sickness was but of short duration; his sufferings were great; he withstood the storm but 34 hours. May this dispensation be sanctified to our souls, so that when the hour of our departure is come, we may be ready to meet with him at our Saviour's feet.

Farewell, little Charlie: no more pain, nor sickness, nor sorrow, will fall upon thy devoted head.

Neither will the heat of the day, nor cold, by night, trouble thy delicate form; but with thy sweet little sister, who has gone before thee, but now welcomes thee with the angelic host, thou art gone to dwell in the land of the blest for evermore.

This lovely bud, so yonng and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom.

BROTHER.

Give in your Tax Lists.

HAVING been appointed to take the Tax List in 71st District for the present year, I will attend at the following times and places to receive the List of Taxables in said District, viz: At M C Lamont's Monday the 18th inst, at G. D Baker's on Tuesday the 19th, at Duncan Ray's, Long Street, on Wednesday the 20th. All Lists must be given in by the 1st of May or they will be returned unlisted. NEILL R BLUE,

List Taker for 71st District.

April 9. 22-2t

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the North.—RICHMOND, April 8.—Northern papers are to the 5th inst. There is little news of interest.

Elections.—Buckingham the Union candidate has been elected Governor of Connecticut by 8,000 majority. At the election in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 4th, the polls were seized by the Copperhead mob, Mayor Anthony and many friends beaten, and the military refused assistance. The Copperhead ticket was elected by 600 majority. The radical candidate for Mayor of St. Louis was elected by 2,000 majority.

Trouble with Mexico and France.—In the House of Representatives on the 4th, Winter Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported resolutions declaring that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government, on the ruins of any republican government—Mexico under the administration of any European powers. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Cotton and Gold.—The Red River expedition captured 4,000 bales of cotton. Gold closed in New York on the 5th at 168.

Foreign.—European news is to the 25th.

Maximilian was to have started to Mexico on the 13th. He refused Slidell an interview, intimating that the new Empire would be strictly neutral in relation to American affairs.

Earl Aberdeen and Lord Ashbury are dead.

LATER.—RICHMOND, April 9.—Later Northern news is received in Baltimore papers. We gather the following items:—

Kentucky Troops.—Lincoln has dispensed with the enrollment of negroes in Kentucky on the pledge of Gov. Bramlette that the State would furnish 15,000 men without conscripting the black population.

Elections.—Buckingham's majority in Connecticut 6,000. The Republicans have elected their candidates in Cincinnati, and other cities and towns in Ohio. In Milwaukie the Democrats were successful.

Congress.—Currency Bill defeated in Congress. Garrett Davis's proposition that no negro shall become a citizen of the United States, rejected 5 to 32.

Gold.—Gold closed in New York at 171.

Foreign.—European advices to the 27th. Four steel clad steamers of great speed are about to leave Liverpool, to run the blockade. The Georgia arrived at Bordeaux on the 25th. The health of the Pope improved.

From the West.—DALTON, April 9.—The 9th and 15th corps of Sherman's army have gone East, and are to be replaced by two others.

Stokes's renegade Tennessee cavalry, captured by Gen. Wheeler and paroled, are again in service, without being exchanged, murdering all Confederates who fall into their hands. Among their victims is Capt. Bledso, 4th Tennessee cavalry, and 8 Texas Rangers.

Every deserter from our army is sent immediately across the Ohio to prevent the formation of guerilla bands inside their lines.

From the Peninsula.—RICHMOND, April 8.—Rumors of the landing of yankees at Newport News are current. Nothing authentic.

RICHMOND, April 9.—Reports of the yankee advance by the Peninsula are not credited by the War Department.

Explosion.—RICHMOND, April 9.—Yesterday afternoon a locomotive exploded on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, killing the Engineer and three others.

The Alabama in the India Seas.—We have been permitted, says the Richmond Examiner, to copy the following from a letter received in Richmond from an officer of the Alabama:

"SINGAPORE, STRAITS OF MALACCA, "December 25, 1863.

* * * "Twenty Yankee ships are laid up and offered for sale. No freight in Yankee vessels at [illegible] in their praises of the gallantry of the Southern people, and their whole hearts are in our glorious cause. All the foreign officers are with us, and the English *Government* is bitterly opposed. Yankees are held in great contempt, and their lying newspaper reports not at all credited by the people. A Yankee ship is rarely now to be seen in this part of the ocean. All are in good health and spirits on board the Alabama."

Flag of Truce Boats Arrived.—The U. S. steamers New York and Express arrived at City Point, on yesterday, from Fortress Monroe, having on board Col. Fry, Capt. Buckner, Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Breckinridge, Monsieur Von Groning, Italian Vice Consul, nineteen ladies, fifteen tons of freight, and despatches for Judge Ould, Agent of Exchange. These steamers will carry back several hundred convalescent Yankee prisoners, who will be sent down to City Point to-morrow.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

The Tax on the Hundred Dollar Notes.—The following, says the Richmond Sentinel, is deemed of general interest to the public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, April 7, 1864.

"The tax of ten per cent., per month on the hundred dollar notes commences on the second day of May, 1864, and is to be rated upon the face value. Portions of the month are not to be charged. You will, therefore, deduct ten dollars per month additional from each hundred dollar note presented on or after the second day of May and of each succeeding month.

"C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury."

MARRIED,

In Tarboro', by the Rev. Mr. Owen, Lt. Col. WM. GASTON LEWIS, of the 43d regiment N. C. T., to Miss MITTE PENDER, daughter of J. J. B. Pender, Esq.

Messrs. Editors: I see in your last issue a card signed "Many Citizens," proposing the name of Lieut. Jno. H. McLean of the 24th Regiment as a suitable person to represent the good people of Robeson county in our next Legislature. As Lieut. McLean may not be known to some portions of the people of Robeson, I request that I may be allowed a small portion of your columns not to "puff" *him* but to plainly tell the people his course since the commencement of this war. Lieut. McLean was among the first of the volunteers tendered to Gov. Ellis to defend the South from the invasion of Northern hordes. His company was assigned to the 14th Reg't of Volunteers, (now the 24th Reg't N. C. Troops,) and soon after its formation the Reg't was ordered to Virginia. Lieut. McLean served through the first year of the war as a private, and at the reorganization of his company was elected to a Lieutenantcy—a good indication that he did his duty as a private. He will certainly make a good Representative, being in every respect competent for the position, and I hope he may receive the suffrages of the honest voters of Robeson county, both soldiers and citizens, of the citizens, because he is fully competent to serve them, and of the soldiers because he is one of their number. "A SOLDIER."

April 9. 1tpd

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States in the place of Hon. R. R. Christian, deceased.

March 14. 15-te

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. A. RAMSAY, of the 61st N. C Troops, now stationed near Petersburg, as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election on the 3d Thursday in April.

March 25. 19-tElpd

We are authorized to announce AARON MALONE, Co H, 26th N. C. Troops, a candidate to represent Moore county in the next Legislature of N. C. He is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and a staunch friend of Vance.

April 4. 22 3tpd

Notice to Soldiers' Families.

THE undersigned respectfully invites soldiers' wives and mothers to call at his shop and get their Farming Utensils repaired on more reasonable terms than they can get it done any where else.

R. D. McLAUGHLIN,
F. & W. Plank Road, 4 miles below Carthage.

April 7. 22-3tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 11.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 4 00 Pork 2 50 Lard 3 00 to 4 00
Beef 1 50 to 1 75 cts. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50 to 3 00 Butter 6 00 to 7 00
Cotton 1 75 to 2 12½ Coffee 15 00 to 20 00
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $50 00 per bunch
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 25 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $6 to $8 per lb.
Flour $225 to $250.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 11 00 Hay 10 00 Shucks 10 00
Grain—Corn $80 00 Wheat 30 00 to 40 00. Rye 25 00 to 30 00 Oats 10 00 Peas 30 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00
Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 50
Leather—Upper 17 50 per lb., Sole $15 00 to $17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00 Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00
Molasses 25 00 to 30 00
Soda $3 50 to $5
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb
Onions 20 00 per bushel
Potatoes—Irish $15 to $20 per bush; sweet $8 to $10.
Rice 1 25 to 1 50. Sugar 10 00 to 12 50
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb.; Toilet 5 00
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon
Fayetteville 3-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Outside prices $4 50 to 5 00
Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50 Wool $6

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 6, 1864.

Beef Cattle, half 3 to 3 50; Beeswax $4 per lb. Bacon 5 00; Butter 10 to 12 00; Corn 20 to 22 00; Corn Meal 20 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 1 50; Eggs 5 to 6 00; Flour 275 00 per bbl. for superfine; Fodder 18 to 20 00; Hay 18 to 20 00; Hides, green 2 00; and dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, 16 sole and upper; Lard 6 to 6 50; Nails 2 25 to 2 50 per lb per keg; Poultry, live 12 to 15, dressed 4 to $5 per lb; Pea Nuts 20 to 25 00; Fresh Pork 5 to 5 50; Potatoes, sweet, 20 to 25 00, Irish 25 to 30 00; Rice per lb 1 25 to 1 50; Salt, sound 25 to 30 00; Sugar 10 to 12 00; Tar 3 00; Tallow 3 50 to 4 00; Yarn per hale, 50 to 55 per bunch; Wood by boat load 35 to 40 for pine and oak, Oak 40 to 45 00,—per cord.

The money market is rather unsettled, and the brokers are at present buying at the following quotations: Gold, $17; Silver, $15 to $17; N. C Bank Notes, $2 50.

Journal.

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., April 6th, 1864.

CIRCULAR No. 13.

THE ATTENTION OF ENROLLING OFFICERS is called to the following Circular, from the Bureau of Conscription. Instructions subsequently issued, have so far modified his provisions, as to order "the rendezvous of the reserves on the 16th day of April, instead of the 1st of May." In executing his requirements, therefore, the former date will be substituted for the latter, wherever it occurs.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION, RICHMOND, VA., March 31st, 1864.

CIRCULAR No 18.

I. COMMANDANTS OF CONSCRIPTS will forthwith proceed, in compliance with General Orders, No. 33, A and I G. O., current series, rapidly to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and forty-five and fifty years, allowing them until the 1st day of May next, to join any Company for local defence which has been formed under General Orders, No. 86, A. and I G. O. last series, for the war, or any other Company for local defence, which has been accepted into the service, and which by the terms of its enlistment is liable to service any where within the State; or to form themselves into voluntary organizations of Companies, Battalions or Regiments, and elect their own Company Officers, in conformity with existing law, as provided in the 6th Section of the Act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the War, published in General Orders No. 6, A and I G. O., current series.

Those who do not, before the 1st day May next, volunteer or organize themselves into Companies, will be formed into Companies, Battalions and Regiments, under regulations to be prescribed therefor.

By Command of Col. JOHN S. PRESTON. *Supt.*
C. B DUFFIELD, A. A. General.

II. In view of the very limited time allowed for the enrolment of the classes of persons referred to in above circular, it is not practicable that it should await the approaching regular tour. Enrolling officers of the several Districts will therefore issue orders with all possible dispatch to their local Enrolling Officers, to enroll all white males between the ages of seventeen and eighteen, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty, and forward rolls to the District Enrolling Officer. In counties unprovided with local Enrolling Officers, Colonels of the Militia Regiments will be requested to enroll all persons in their respective commands, within the above prescribed ages, and forward rolls as above directed.

III Persons enrolled under this Circular will be subsequently examined during the regular tour under circular, No. 8, B. of C., and such as are pronounced by the District Examining Boards unfit for the required service, will be discharged

IV. In accordance with the above instructions from B. of C., persons of the classes embraced therein, will be allowed until the 16th inst., the liberty of forming or joining the organizations therein recited. Such as desire to form themselves into Companies, Battalions or Regiments, in pursuance of the provisions of above Circular, No. 18, will proceed forthwith to their organization, elect their Officers and forward their muster rolls to this Office, through the District Enrolling officer.

V. Any portion of Circular No 10, from this Office, current series, which may conflict with the directions of this Circular, is hereby revoked

By Order of Col MALLETT,
Comd't Cons. for N. C.
22-t16A E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

WANTED.

A GOOD HORSE for the Confederate States service. Must be sure footed and of good qualities. For such a one a liberal price will be paid. Apply at once to H. McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, April 11. 22-12tpd

Wanted to Purchase,

A COMMON size TRUNK, in good order. Any person having one to dispose of will please state the price and where to be seen. Address JOHN ALEXANDER, Box 69, Fayetteville P. O.

April 9 1tpd

W. T. HORNE

WANTS to buy 4 or 5 good blooded young and strong HOUND DOGS, at the highest price. He would prefer their being already broke to run the track of two-footed animals, called thieves. These dogs are intended as detectives. He would like to buy or borrow one at least as a leader, from any friend. The dog shall be promptly returned when called for and any friends who may aid him in getting up these dogs shall have the dogs at their service when called for, as well as for the neighborhood. Any person having a dog or dogs will please call at Tokay vineyard, a short distance from the Town of Fayetteville. The dogs will be tied up during the day.

April 9 22 4tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1864.

Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Neill McNeill as Trustee of the Estate of Mary J. Harris, and Angus A. Harris, against Dr. David McBryde, Administrator with the Will annexed of Alex McBryde, dec'd, Mrs. Mary McBryde, widow of the said deceased, and also Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde and Mary McBryde, Jr.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde, and Mary McBryde, Jr., three of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1864.

22-6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, July 19, 1863 ly

ADVERTISEMENT.

Seventh Congressional District,
FOR CONGRESS,
A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.

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Seventh Congressional District,
FOR CONGRESS,
A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.

Annual Meeting.

THE stockholders of the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co. will take place on Thursday the 28th April in the Town Hall at 11 o'clock.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.

April 11. 22-5t

A Chance for the Boys.

35 CENTS per bushel will be paid for old shoes or scrap LEATHER of any kind, no matter how old, delivered at the Arsenal

April 5 22-4t

House for Rent.

THE House on Mumford street, known as the Jackson Johnson House, for rent. Possession given immediately. Apply to C. E. LEETE.

April 11. 22-2tipd

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber on the night of 4th inst., at General Hospital, Fayetteville, N. C., one SILVER LEVER WATCH, single cased, opens on back with a spring, and written on the inside of the lid J. P. Jones; the inside lid is silver without any print on it. Also a large gold key, opens and has had a daguerreotype in it but has none now; a brass chain galvanized. I will give a reward of $25 for said watch, also $25 for proof to convict the thief. Address

L. M. SIMMONS,
General Hospital, No. 6, Fayetteville.

April 5. 21-2tpd

Dedicated to the brave, gallant and single Gentlemen of the Southern Confederacy.

TWO of Eve's fair daughters, having arrived at suitable ages for slipping their heads into the matrimonial noose, adopt this method of informing you of the fact. 'Tis needless to portray our personal appearances or give you any ideas relative to our domestic attainments, for as you well know, when we stand at the Hymenial (h)altar you solemnly promise to take us "for better for worse." We have often been complimented for our sweetness and amiability of disposition, but allow us to inform you that *thunder storms* are essential for purifying the *social* as well as the physical atmosphere. We will wrap ourselves in the drapery of patience and anxiety and revel 'mid rosy dreams of the imagination, hoping that ere long fate may allot congenial partners to VARINA & VIOLETTA.

Address separately.

Fayetteville, April 8. 1t

FACTS FOR THE TIMES.

Many persons are under misapprehension or in uncertainty as to several points connected with the currency, taxes, claims upon the Government &c., and the following answers to questions which have been addressed to us may prove generally acceptable.

All taxes due to the Government, *whether they are the taxes of 1863*, but not yet paid, or *the taxes assessed under the law of 1864*, may be paid in four per cent. bonds, *or in the certificates on which the four per cent. bonds are to issue.* Where a certificate is greater in amount than the tax proposed to be paid with it, the collector will issue a new certificate for the excess—the tax payer making up all fractional parts of a hundred dollars in money.

Five dollar notes will be received in payment of taxes of all kinds, or may be funded at par in four per cent. bonds, until the first of July next; at which time they also will be taxed one third.

Nothing can be done with notes for a hundred dollars but to *fund them in four per cent. bonds* at two-thirds of their face, and subject also to a tax of ten dollars per month on each, from the 1st of April.

Notes under five dollars are subject to no tax or limitation, but remain current as heretofore at their full amount.

Notes of ten dollars, twenty dollars, and fifty dollars, may be paid in taxes or funded in four per cents., or exchanged for new notes—at two-thirds of their value—until the 1st of January next, at which time all then outstanding will be worthless.

The idea has gained considerable circulation that claims against the Treasury, existing prior to the first of April, would be paid in the reduced currency, unless presented and collected before the 1st of April. *This is an error.* It is only true of such claims as had been adjusted and a warrant or draft issued for the payment. The settlement had then become a part of the public records, and the holder of such draft was of the nature of a depositor in the Treasury, and if he failed to draw his money, it became liable to the tax on the 1st of April. But claims unsettled, or for which payment had not been tendered, will follow the usual rule of being paid in currency par at the time of payment.

Richmond Sentinel, 2d.

Butlerism.—We have heard recently an account of a characteristic act of B. F. Butler's which we give, suppressing names. It would seem that the daughter of a most distinguished citizen of North Carolina, now deceased, had married a gentleman who died recently at or near Washington City. The bereaved widow, anxious in her affliction to enjoy the society of a much loved sister, obtained for this sister and for a niece residing with her a permit from the yankee Government for these ladies to enter the yankee lines *without question.* Butler, through whom, perhaps, the permit passed, addressed a note to the lady requesting to be informed when she proposed setting out, so that he might be prepared to receive her, etc, etc. The lady, with the true spirit of a Southern woman, who fully appreciates Butler, returned the note with the endorsement that Miss ——— had never asked any favors from General Butler, and could never receive any at his hands. In due time she started, but when she reached Fortress Monroe, the book was poked at her, and she was required to take the yankee oath of allegiance, which, refusing to do, she was turned back, although the permission sent her to visit her bereaved sister specially stated that she was to do so *without question.*

Thus it is that Butler resents the natural loathing felt for him by every true man and woman at the South, even to the extent of violating the faith of his Government pledged to two high-toned and accomplished ladies. Surely a Government that retains Butler must be lost to all sense of shame and of self respect. This is a matter of comparatively recent occurrence.

Wilmington Journal.

Santa Ana.—We thought he was dead. But yankee papers say that he has lately been expelled again from Mexico.

Conscript Office,
Raleigh, N. C., April 2, 1864.

The annexed Circular from the Bureau of Conscription, directing the execution of the late Act of Congress known as the "Military Bill," is published for the information of all concerned.

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDIN, Adj't.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, March 18, 1864.

Circular No. 8.

1. General Orders No. 26, A. & I. G. O., March 1st, 1864, is herewith made a part of this Circular, and commandants of Conscripts are enjoined to proceed to the rapid and vigorous execution of its provisions, under the instructions and interpretation herein prescribed.

II. Under the terms of the eighth section of the Act of Congress published in General Orders No 26, A. & I. G. O., and the terms of Circular No. 55 of the Bureau, last series, Commandants will proceed to organize the service in their respective States. In addition to the organization therein provided for, and in further pursuance of paragraph II, of the said General Orders No. 26, Commandants will forthwith organize in each county a Board, to consist of not more than three of the most reliable and intelligent citizens, between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, and who have been enrolled and detailed for the service. These Boards will be charged with aiding the local enrolling officer in obtaining information concerning all applications for exemption and detail, for agricultural or other industrial pursuits, and also in furnishing all other information which may be needed in the duties imposed upon the enrolling officers.

The local and congressional enrolling officer will be required to supervise the action of these Boards and promptly report to the Commandant unfitness or delinquencies on the part of persons detailed for them. So long as the duties are properly performed, the persons so employed will be exempted from other service. Care will be used in the beginning to select proper men; and in view of the grave duties herein devolved upon the enrolling officer, he will, at his discretion, require the written opinion of the Board on claims for exemption or applications for detail, and may call on them for special information concerning matters pertinent to the service. In every case referred by the local or Congressional district enrolling officer to the Commandments, an opinion as to the merit must be endorsed or accompany the case, and the like rule will be rigidly observed by Commandants in referring to this Bureau.

III. Commandants will order the immediate enrollment and examination of all persons within the prescribed ages, who are found in the employment of any department of the Government, and who are not specially exempted by the Act of Congress; and such as are found fit for service in the field, may be detailed until the 10th day of April next, provided an application is made according to the terms of the 6th paragraph of General Orders No. 26. herein cited.

IV. Commandants of Conscripts will forthwith transmit to this Bureau, recommendations for physicians to be employed in accordance with paragraph IX, General Orders No. 26, herein cited. Much complaint reaches this Bureau concerning irregularities in the Medical examinations. Loose or irregular examinations must not be permitted, and Commandants will promptly report any well-ascertained delinquency in the matter.

V. Forms for Consolidated Reports by the Commandants of Conscripts, will be forwarded; also forms for the Records of the Congressional District and Local Enrolling Officers. These records must be accurately kept, and the reports based on them must be in clear and intelligible form, or they will be returned for revision and correction.

VI. Persons and classes enumerated in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th articles of section 10th, except those referred to in the latter clause of the 4th article of said 10th section of the Act of Congress recited, shall be exempted. All other persons referred to in said act shall be detailed.

VII. Exemptions by Examining Boards.

1. Persons who shall be determined by the Boards of examination to be incapable of performing active service in the field, and any of the duties mentioned in the 8th section of the said Act of Congress, from causes of a permanent nature, shall be exempted from military service by the said board, who shall grant certificates thereof; which shall specify the causes of the incapacity, reciting in full the nature and degree of the disease or other incapacity, and the probable duration of the disability caused by it; and the parties shall not be subject to future examination, unless specially ordered by the Board of the Congressional district in which such parties reside or by the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, or by this Bureau.

2. When, in the opinion of the Enrolling officers, the causes for which exemption was granted to a person, after examination by the Medical board have ceased to exist, they will make a report to the Board, stating the name of the person, when enrolled, when examined, and the disease or other cause of disability, with the reasons for believing it to have disappeared, and that the persons is capable of performing active service in the field, or some of the duties mentioned in the said 8th section of the act aforesaid.

The Examining Board will then order the party to be brought before it for a re-examination. When a person is re-examined by the Board, his former certificate shall be surrendered and cancelled. If again found unfit for duty, a new certificate of exemption shall be issued to him.

3. Every certificate of exemption granted by a Board of Examination shall be approved by the Congressional district enrolling officer, which shall protect the person exempted from molestation by the officers of Conscription; and from re-examination, unless the Board of Examination or the Commandant of Conscripts of the Bureau of Conscription shall order the same.

VIII. Exemption of Specified Classes and Individuals.

1. Applications for exemption under the 3d and 6th articles of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the Enrolling officer of the county in which the applicant resides, who will thoroughly investigate the case, and if satisfied, by competent evidence, that exemption should be allowed, shall issue a certificate thereof; which must be submitted to the Enrolling officer of the Congressional district, for his approval.

2. Applications for exemptions under the 5th article of the 10th section of the act aforesaid, shall be made to the commandant of Conscripts for the State, who will grant the certificate of exemption authorized by law, to continue during compliance with the conditions prescribed by said act. Exemption [illegible] President, Treasurer, Auditor and Superintendent shall be allowed to any officers and employees of a railroad company, unless the President or Superintendent shall certify, on oath, that the parties applied for are indispensable to the efficient operation of such railroad; that the number of persons exempted on said railroad shall not exceed one for each mile thereof in actual use for military transportation; that the exempts for such road shall be reported by name and description, once a month, to the Commandants of Conscripts for the State through which such road passes (or to the Bureau of Conscription), together with the names and descriptive list of any one who may leave the employment of the railroad company, or who may cease to be indispensable to the efficient operation of the said road

3. The exemption of overseers or agriculturists on each farm or plantation upon which there are now, and were on the first day of January last, fifteen able-bodied hands between the ages of sixteen and fifty, will be allowed for the space of twelve months, and the certificate of exemption shall be granted by the officer taking the bond required by law, upon being informed by the Commandant for that State that the bond is approved.

4. The bond required to be given upon the exemption of an overseer or agriculturist, under the 4th article of section 10th of the said act, shall be taken by the Enrolling officer of the county or district in which such party resides, with the advice and assistance of the temporary Board aforesaid. It shall be payable to the Confederate States of America, in a penalty double the estimated value of the products to be delivered to the government and conditioned for the faithful performance of the requirements of the 4th article of the 10th section of the said act. The value of the said products shall be assessed by the Enrolling officer, who shall take the said bond, with the assistance of the said temporary Board, according to the market value thereof at the time and place of assessment.

The said bond may be secured by a deposit of the amount of the penalty thereof in notes issued from the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, with any of the depositaries of the said Treasury, or by personal security, the nature of the security to be at the option of the principal obligor in the said bond. Should the person so exempted elect to give personal security, the sureties tendered by him shall justify their sufficiency under oath before some justice of the peace, but shall not be accepted unless the Enrolling officer taking the said bond, under the advice of the said temporary Board, shall deem them sufficient. Such bonds shall, after due execution, be transmitted to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, for file in his office, to be surrendered to the obligors when the conditions thereof are fully complied with; and the receipt of any Quartermaster or Commissary, specifying that the amount of produce required by the bond has been duly delivered and accepted, will entitle the person to have the bond cancelled; and copies of such receipts should be forwarded to the Commandant of Conscripts, to be by him forwarded to the Quartermaster General or the Commissary General, through this Bureau.

IX. Exemption on Account of Religious Faith.

Persons entitled to exemption as provided for in paragraph XII, General Orders, No 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, will, on application, receive certificates thereof from the Congressional District Enrolling officer, on producing satisfactory evidence that they have complied with the requirements of the law.

X. Exemption of Officers of Confederate and State Governments.

Certificates of exemption for officers of the Confederate and State Governments will be given by the Commandants for the States.

XI. Investigation of Applications for Exemption.

1. All other applications for exemption shall be made in writing to the Enrolling officer of the county or district in which the applicant resides; shall be supported by his affidavit and other sworn testimony, and dealt with according to the provisions of paragraph III of General Orders, No. 26, A. and I. G. O., current series.

2. Every application for exemption should be carefully, minutely and thoroughly investigated by the local Enrolling officer, with the aid of the temporary Board to be organized under the 2d clause of paragraph II, of this Circular, and be thereafter transmitted to the Commandant of Conscripts for the State, with a report of facts, and their respective opinions on the merits of the application.

The report of facts should be somewhat in detail, setting forth in regular order the facts developed in the investigation, giving briefly the reasons for the opinion expressed, and instead of being put in the form of an endorsement, will be made on a separate sheet of paper.

The investigation should not be confined to an examination of the application and the papers that accompany it, or merely into the truth of the statements therein made, but should be directed with a view of ascertaining all the facts and circumstances of the case, and the exact condition of the parties with relation thereto.

XII. Details.—*Agricultural Details.*

1. The officers of Conscription will give the most careful attention to the provisions of paragraph IV, G. O. No, 26, A. and I. G. O., current series, in connection with the last clause of the 4th article of the 10th section of the Act of Congress cited.

This paragraph embraces the whole system of details provided by law to maintain the industrial production of the country, in view of the public defence.

2. The investigation of every case presented must be the most precise and accurate which can be attained by the Enrolling officer (with the co-operation of the temporary Boards,) and all action must be in direct view of the necessities indicated. Commandants will institute such modes of inquiry and report as will furnish the fullest testimony.

The policy of the law is to enforce the largest amount of production in every case in which the detail is made. The schedule of terms hereto appended will, it is believed, meet a majority of the cases that are likely to be presented. Where it is doubtful whether the case is covered by the classification, Commandants will in general decide by reference to the plain intent of the law, or refer the matter to this Bureau, with full testimony and opinion. In all details there must be satisfactory evidence of the necessity, as expressed in General Orders, No 26, current series.

Schedule of Terms.

3. Where there are two or more farms contiguous, or within five miles of each other, measuring from the homesteads, having on each five or more hands, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hands, or where one person has two or more plantations within five miles of each other, having an aggregate of fifteen or more hands, there may be detailed one person as overseer or manager of the two or more farms: provided there is on neither of the farms a white male adult, declared by the Enrolling officer and the temporary Board capable of managing the farms with a reasonable efficiency, not liable to military duty: and provided the person detailed was, on the first day of January 1864, either owner, manager or overseer residing on one of the farms: and provided the owners of said farms shall execute a joint and several bond, on the terms prescribed for the owners of fifteen hands, except that such persons shall not be allowed the privilege of commutation provided in the 4th article of the 10th section of the act recited

4. Where details are allowed to persons having less than fifteen, and five, or more than five hands, they shall enter into like obligation as prescribed for the owners of fifteen or more hands, except that for each hand less than fifteen, down to five, there shall be supplied five pounds less meat, thus: each of fourteen hands, ninety-five; thirteen hands, ninety; twelve hands, eighty five; * * * six hands, fifty-five; five hands, fifty pounds.

5. Where details are allowed to persons having less than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations to sell all their surplus productions to the Government

6. All details herein prescribed to be allowed are subject to revocation by the Commandant of Conscripts, on the report of the Enrolling officer that the person detailed is not habitually, industriously and in good faith engaged in the occupation for which the detail is granted. Enrolling officers are required to be unusually vigilant in supervising such details. Omission in this duty will constitute grave dereliction

7. Enrolling officers are required to exercise the utmost caution in recommending details in the classes enumerated. It is by no means intended to grant them indiscriminately, but to limit them as much as is consistent with the public good. All pertinent circumstances will be carefully inquired into. Among these are fitness for the field; ability or aptitude for the purposes of the detail, condition of the family; whether any, or how many are in the military service; public good, justice, equity or necessity, &c, &c.

XIII. Details for Public Necessity.

Applications for details, such as are not required for the service of any of the military Bureaux, or for service in any of the Departments of the Government, including service with contractors, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the Enrolling officer of the appropriate county or district, and be supported by the affidavit of the applicant, and other testimony under oath

The Enrolling officer will institute a minute and searching investigation into all the circumstances of the case, the result of which will be set forth on a separate sheet of paper.

The District Enrolling officer may, if he approves the application, grant a detail for sixty days, and forward the papers, through the Commandant, to the Bureau, for its action

If the application is refused, the reasons in full will be endorsed; and in case of appeal, the papers forwarded to this Bureau, through the same channels.

If the persons for whose detail application is made are engaged in performing the duties on account of which details are asked, they will be allowed to remain until final action. If otherwise, they should be sent to Camps of Instruction.

XIV. Details for persons between 45 and 50, for Government work.

Applications for the detail of persons between forty-five and fifty years of age, for service in any of the military bureaux or in any of the departments of the government, will be made, accompanied by a descriptive list, to the local or district enrolling officer; and it must set forth the nature of the duties to be performed, the necessity for the detail, and the period for which it is required.

The district enrolling officer, after investigation, made and reported as directed in preceding paragraph, may, if he approve the application, grant a detail for a period not exceeding sixty days, and forward the papers to the commandant, for his action.

An appeal from the action of the enrolling officers and the commandant, may be taken to this bureau.

XV. Details of Artisans, Mechanics, etc.

1. Applications for the detail for service in any of the military bureaux, or for any of the departments of the government (including contractors,) of artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensable duties, should be made, with descriptive list, to the enrolling officer. The skill of the party, the duties to be performed, and why his services are indispensable, and the period for which the detail is required, must be distinctly set forth.

Applications for the employees of contractors must, in addition, contain a certificate from the officer contracted with, or the head of the department, that the services of the particular parties are required for the performance of indispensable government work. The district enrolling officer may grant the detail for sixty days, and forward the papers, through the commandant (each expressing his opinion,) to this bureau, for its action.

If the application is refused, reasons in full will be endorsed, and in case of appeal, papers forwarded to this bureau.

If the parties applied for are at work, they will be allowed to remain until action is taken. If otherwise, they should be sent to the camps of instruction.

Applications for the detail of contractors themselves must also contain the certificate of the head of the bureau, required by the 11th section of the act.

XVI. All other applications for exemption or detail, not otherwise provided, will be made to the enrolling officer, and forwarded through the proper channels.

XVII. Great care should be exercised in exempting or detailing able bodied men between eighteen and forty-five.

No case should be acted on until after minute and thorough investigation as to the alleged private or public necessity, advantage, convenience, justice or equity, and as to whether persons not liable to service in the field may not be obtained.

XVIII. Reports.

1. Examining Boards, in addition to the lists directed in Paragraph VIII, General Orders No 26, A. and I. G. O., Current Series, will furnish district enrolling officers with lists of men in their districts found fit for military service in the field, specifying in each case what duties they are capable of performing. Congressional District officers to furnish similar lists to county enrolling officers, the object being to enable persons needing detailed men to see who are the subjects of detail, and to choose from them.

2. Enrolling officers will forward to the commandant of conscripts, monthly, a report of all persons enrolled by them, and the action taken in each case.

These reports will be consolidated by the commandant, with reference to the distinctions made in the act of Congress, and the regulations for its enforcement in duplicate, one copy of which will be forwarded to this bureau, and one kept on file in the office of the commandant.

XIX. Enrollment of Reserve Classes.

1. Commandants of conscripts will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty years, in execution of General Orders No. 33, A. and I. G. O., current series; which is herewith made a part of this Circular.

"ADJ'T & INSP'R GENL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 15, 1864.

General Orders, No. 33.

1. The Bureau of Conscription will proceed to enroll all persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, and between the ages of forty-five and fifty years, under the 5th section of the Act of Congress to organize forces to serve during the war.

2. Persons liable to enrollment will present themselves to the enrolling officer in the States east of the Mississippi river within thirty days from the day when the notice shall be given in the district or county by the enrolling officer for persons of this class to appear for enrollment. The failure to comply with this notice will subject the defaulter to a liability to be called into the general service with the class of persons between eighteen and forty five, unless he shall have a valid excuse therefor, to be judged of by the Bureau of Conscription.

3. Any person liable to enrollment under this act may join any company for local defence which has been formed under General Orders, No 86, issued 26th June, 1863, for the war, or any other company for local defence which has been accepted into the service, and which, by the terms of its enlistment, is liable to serve anywhere within the State; or persons of this class may form new companies for local defence and special service, under General Orders No. 86, 1863, for the war, and select their own officers.

By order, S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

2. Commandants will keep a separate and distinct roll of persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty.

3. Commandants of conscripts will assign to duty, as a supporting force for conscription service, such persons as may be recommended by the examining boards as unfit for the field, but as competent for this service; and when as many as sixty-four such persons are so assigned they will be organized into a company, elect their officers, and return the muster rolls to the commandants, and if there be not a sufficient number to form a company in each Congressional district, then the commandant may assign a sufficient number of persons between 45 and 50 years of age, so as to complete a company for each Congressional district. A competent officer, of the rank of colonel, will be assigned by this bureau to organize such companies; or into a battalion, if there be the requisite number of companies; or into two battalions, if deemed preferable.

XX. General Instructions.

1. Commandants will always bear in mind that General Orders, No. 26 is not only the basis, but forms a large portion of these instructions. They will habitually recur to its provisions, to aid in the application of the other provisions of this circular.

2. Commandants will of course [illegible] of difficulty to this Bureau; but references which bear on [illegible] that they are rather to avoid due responsibility or labor, will be returned without remarks.

3. The duty of the commandant of conscripts is, in accordance with these instructions, to maintain and invigorate the industrial production of the Confederacy, and supply its armies with men. This duty must be performed, or our struggle for independence and liberty will fail.

By order, Col. J. S. PRESTON, Sup't.
C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. General.
March 26. 21-3t

NORTHERN NEWS.

The Rebellion in Illinois.—A Chicago dispatch, of the 30th, says: A despatch to the Tribune, dated Mattoon, Coles county, Illinois, last night, says that 400 men of the 54th Illinois Regiment leave Charleston to night to attack the Rebels, who are said to be 300 strong, under the command of Sheriff John S. O'Hair, at Gilladay's Mills, 10 miles northeast of Charleston. A portion of the 54th Regiment is at Mattoon, that place also being threatened by the Rebels from Shelby and Moultrie counties

Two companies of the Invalid Corps, *en route* for Springfield, have been stopped at Charleston for garrison duty. Pickets are out on all the roads. In the fight on Monday, 4 of the 54th and 1 Union citizen were killed, and Colonel Mitchell and 5 privates and 2 Union citizens were wounded. 2 Rebels were killed and several wounded.

[Charleston is at the junction of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute and Alton Railroads.]

The New York Evening Post, of the 30th, contains the following account of the affair.

A number of Secessionists came in town to attend court, with guns concealed in their wagons and armed with pistols. Some soldiers in the Court house yard were drawn into an affray, and a general fight occurred. The county Sheriff sprang from the Judge's stand and commenced firing a pistol at Union men. Major York, of the 54th Illinois regiment, was one of the first victims. The Union men, outnumbered at the Court House, ran to the houses and stores for arms. They were fired upon from the windows. 10 or 12 were wounded. Colonel Mitchell of the 54th was badly wounded; Oliver Sales was killed; James Goodrich, Wm. Hart, T. O. Jeffreys, and several soldiers belonging to the 54th were wounded severely. The 54th regiment arrived in the afternoon, and formed on the square. Nelson Wells, the man who fired the first shot, was instantly killed. John Cooper, a prisoner, was shot while trying to escape.

A telegram dated Springfield, 30th March, says:

Col. Oakes, Assistant Provost Marshal General, started for Charleston last night, and telegraphed to-day for the 41st regiment, which left this afternoon. Gen. Heintzleman has also been requested to send 5,000 troops from Indianapolis. This indicates that the troubles in that section are of a serious character.

Affray in the Ohio Legislature.—The Baltimore American says: "On Thursday last a Mr. Mayo, a Copperhead member of the Ohio Legislature, in a debate in that body, said: "I would rather see this Government destroyed than that one single press should be deprived of the liberty of publishing what its editors pleased." Mr. Free, a Union member, said that Mr. Mayo's language was an abuse of the liberty of the press, and none but traitors speak or endorse such sentiments, when Mayo replied with some insulting epithets, and Mr. Free immediately collared and choked the Copperhead, who was taken out of the House by his friends. Mayo had previously said that "all persons and papers had a right to speak treason, write treason and act treason."

The Paducah Affair.—Yankee accounts say that Forrest had 8000 men. A large portion of the town (which they admit was captured) is in ruins. The railroad depot, the Q M's store, and a steamer were burned. An immense amount of merchandize and many horses were brought away. Four attacks were made on a fort near by, and repulsed. Rebel loss 300 killed, 1000 wounded; yankee loss 14 killed, 45 wounded. [Forrest says his loss was 25 killed and wounded, and the yankee loss 50 killed and wounded and 600 captured.] They were expecting Forrest everywhere, as he had left Paducah. But on the 30th they were expecting him back, and people were leaving with their goods.

Yankee Militia.—It is rumored that the yankee militia is to be called out for 6 months, to hold strategical points during the coming campaign.

Ohio.—The Ohio House has passed resolutions instructing Ohio Congressmen to favor the immediate abolition of slavery everywhere by Congressional amendment to the Constitution.

Blown Up.—Ft. De Russey (lately captured by the yankees) was accidentally blown up on the 17th, killing 4 and wounding 6 yankees.

Richmond, April 5.—The Baltimore American of the 1st has been received. Dispatches from Mattoon, Illinois, of the 31st ult., say that every thing is quiet. The rebels are thought to have dispersed. Grant and Meade have been to Fortress Monroe to confer with Butler. Gold closed at 68 at Baltimore on the 1st.

An Ominous Event in Illinois.—Three hundred men have been found in Illinois bold enough to take up arms against the tyranny at Washington. They were probably dispersed in a few hours by the troops sent for that purpose, and the movement, although the New York Herald styles it "the beginning of civil war in Illinois," does not therefore amount to much in a military point of view. But the appeal to arms shows the spirit and the presumed strength of the Opposition in Illinois. Three hundred men could hardly have been found in one neighborhood willing to incur the responsibilities of such a step, unless they had reason to believe that they would be sustained by enough others to make the affair something more than a mere treasonable riot. Indeed, the latest intelligence from the scene of the outbreak gives it an aspect more important than the first indications promised. It derives, too, additional gravity from the fact that the locality is somewhat north of the region where disaffection is known to be rifest. If the insurgents hold together they will be strongly reinforced from Southern Illinois, and, if compelled to retire, they will, doubtless, choose that direction, and gather strength as they fall back. In this way, if they could do no more, they could probably save themselves, by escaping into our lines. But the chief importance of the affair is the proof it affords of a desperate and deadly hostility to the Washington dynasty in one of the chief States of the Union, and of the exhaustion of patience, and even prudence, among the people of the Northwest.—*Richmond Whig.*

The New Issue.—The new Treasury notes will be ready for general circulation about the 15th inst. except the $5's, which will not be ready until the 1st of July next. Any person taking $60 of the old currency to the Treasury will receive $40 in the new.

The $500 notes are ornamented on the right side with a medallion likeness of Gen. T. J. Jackson with the name of the illustrious hero under the likeness. On the left side is the Confederate seal and motto "Deo Vindice," with emblematic surroundings. The denomination of the note is conspicuously printed in figures.

The $100 notes present, as before, a vignette likeness of Mrs. Pickens, of South Carolina, and a medallion likeness of Ex-Secretary Randolph on the right.

The only difference between the old and new $50's, except the color, is, that the vignette likeness of President Davis is now presented in medallion style.

The $10 notes have a vignette representing a section of flying artillery in a battle. Senator Hunter's likeness again occupies the lower left hand corner.—*Richmond Dispatch, 3d.*

Western Maryland.—We have from private parties who have escaped to the Confederacy some interesting accounts of affairs in the North; and we are especially pleased to have some gratifying assurances of a wide-spread revolution in Maryland. No one has ever doubted the proclivities of Baltimore and the counties on the Chesapeake. We are pleased to hear now that in Western Maryland there has ripened an embittered opposition to Lincoln, and with it a warm sympathy for the South. There have been some particular occasions for this change of sentiment. In Washington county the Lincoln authorities have enrolled all the negroes for military service—and by the way we hear the same thing has been done in Jefferson and Berkley counties. This distasteful proceeding has had the effect of opening the eyes of the people of Western Maryland to the abolition consequences of Union doctrine; and it has had the effect also of confirming and angering those who needed no enlightenment in the matter.

We have some particulars of a characteristic outrage of the Yankee authorities in Hagerstown, on a member of the family of Dr. Macgill, who is now a refugee in Richmond. The victim of this cruelty was the daughter-in-law of Dr. Macgil. It appears that the lady had been on a visit in Virginia—her husband being in the Confederate service as surgeon of the Second Virginia regiment—and on her return to Hagerstown she was ruthlessly seized, put in charge of two dirty Dutch soldiers, dragged from her home at night, and, most infamous and distressing circumstance of all, separated from her baby at the breast, not more than three months old, and sick at the time of the arrest of the mother! The lady was carried to Harper's Ferry, where the officer in command, (a Col. Sullivan we believe) who seemed to have no taste for such brutal persecutions, permitted her to return home.

Incidents such as these are valuable lessons for the people of Maryland, and each, we must believe, hastens the day of their redemption.

Rich'd Examiner.

The Seventh Congressional District.—All eyes seem intently turned at present to this important approaching election, to come off on the third Thursday of the next coming month—and the inquiry in the public mind has now fairly settled down on two most important questions. The first of which is: who are the candidates? And the second of no less importance is the following: how do the candidates stand upon the great issues involving the safety of the State and the independence of the Confederacy? The race has narrowed down to one between Mr. Foster and Mr. J. Madison Leach, a candidate from Davidson county. To the second inquiry, we can positively answer as to the position of Mr. Foster, having received a communication in response to our suggestion in our last issue. We feel at liberty, and it to be our duty to place him fairly and squarely before the people. If then we understand Mr. Foster's position, it is as follows: a cheerful obedience to law and order, a longing desire for peace in a constitutional way, in favor of renewed and continued exertion, of harmony and concert of action for the establishment of liberty and the achievement of independence, an open and avowed friend and supporter of Gov. Vance in his views and line of policy as set forth in his recent speeches. But how his competitor stands, no one seems to fully comprehend.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Mr. Holden's Opinion of a "Holdenite."—In 1859, Mr. J. M. Leach, now candidate for Congress, was running for the United States Congress in the 6th District, against A. M. Scales, now Gen. Scales. In that canvass Mr. Holden said:

"Mr. Scales is maintaining himself with marked ability before the people, and his speeches are producing a fine impression. He is said to be an overmatch for Gen. Leach in every respect, except unscrupulousness and demagogueism. The General, it is said, does excel in these two respects. He is winning his laurels fairly, and is entitled to wear them as a demagogue of the first water. But he has gone before the wrong people with his trickery and misrepresentations."

Raleigh Standard, June 1st, 1859.

Again: A correspondent from Jonesville, wrote to Mr. Holden that Mr. Leach was using an electioneering pamphlet, as the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Holden said:

"We agree with our correspondent, that a candidate who would thus impose on honest and confiding people, is not worthy of a seat in Congress."—*Raleigh Standard, June 22nd, 1859.*

Once more: "Who are they asked to exchange Mr. Scales for? For Gen. Leach—a political trickster, a demagogue, a Know-nothing, a man who was absent from his post four hundred and fifty times when the yeas and nays were called; and who, if elected to Congress, would be much more apt to affiliate with the black Republicans than with men of his own section."

This will do for the present—a dark enough picture, any one would suppose. Demagogue, trickster, misrepresenter, deceiver, dodger, imposter, know-nothing, and black Republican! This is the portrait of Mr. J. M. Leach, late Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment, drawn by that master artist, Mr. Holden, in "first water colors;" and to this Mr. Leach has added two "new wrinkles"—the disavower of his country, and a Mr. "Holdenite." The sketch is complete.

Raleigh Confederate.

Iron for Bacon.

I HAVE genuine SWEDES IRON that I will exchange with farmers for good dry BACON, pound for pound. It is in whole bars of 150 to 175 lbs each, and no fixtures for cutting. Those who do not want whole bars had best club with their neighbors. Store opened on Friday of each week.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.
Feb'y 12. 7*9tpd

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW,

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.

Jan'y 1864. 98-*3m

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale FOUR THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying in the South-western part of Moore county, on the line of the Cheraw and Coal Fields Railroad. An opportunity is afforded to fund Confederate Notes where it will pay more than 4 per cent. For further particulars address the undersigned at Crane's Creek, Moore county, N. C.

L. CAMERON.
March 24. 18-2t*2tpd

State of North Carolina.
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864.
Margaret Blue vs. M. J. Blue, and others
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in January 1864.
Issued 9th March 1864.
A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.
16*6tpd]

WAR NEWS.

The Late affair at Paducah.—Richmond April 4.—Official dispatches from Gen Forrest state that he moved direct from Jackson to Paducah, in 50 hours. He held the town for 10 hours, and could have held it longer, but finding the small pox raging, he evacuated the place. He captured many stores and horses, and burnt a steamer. His loss at Union City and Paducah was 25 killed and wounded, Col Thompson, of Ky., among the killed. The enemy's loss at Paducah was 50 killed and 600 wounded. The Yankees captured during the expedition are en route for Demopolis.

From Mississippi.—Atlanta, Ga', April 4—A dispatch to the Appeal from Canton, on the 3d, says that Gen Ross (C S. A.) devastated a negro plantation two miles from Hines' Bluff, killing 30 negro soldiers and capturing 100 mules.

From Northern Virginia.—Orange C. H., April 5.—It is reported that the 11th and 12th Army Corps, which went West last summer, have returned to the yankee Army of the Potomac

A heavy rain has been falling for 48 hours The roads are deep in mud.

From Dalton.—Dalton, April 5.—Two Brigades of yankee infantry have gone towards Nashville. Reports say that they have been sent against Forrest, and others that they are *en route* for the Potomac. Forty-four regiments of infantry and batteries, which have returned from recruiting in Ohio, raised only 5,000 in three months.

From the Potomac.—Fredericksburg, April 2.—The army of the Potomac has been re-organized. The work has been rapidly done. Grant has two valuable qualities in a commanding general, if no more, energy and celerity of action. His army on the Rapidan is being heavily reinforced in cavalry and infantry. His artillery is moving to the front. Notwithstanding these indications of immediate activity, he will not advance for three or four weeks yet. The four corps which have been ordered from Chattanooga and Mississippi will arrive, and Burnside's co-operating expedition must be in readiness for a simultaneous movement before he orders an attack. The U. S. Government have been so reticent on the subject of Gen. Burnside's destination, that the subject is left entirely to conjecture. My opinion is that Tappahannock or Urbanna, on the Rappahannock, will be his *point d'appui.* My reasons may be briefly summed: First, in the military council held in 1862, when the army of the Potomac was under McClellan, nine out of the twelve generals composing that body favored a movement in that direction—Lincoln and Stanton adding their concurrence. Secondly, a force landed at Tappahannock will flank Gen. Lee's present position. Third, if unsuccessful in this object, it will cause an extension of his lines, which will *pro tanto* weaken the front of his present position.

There is nothing new in this quarter excepting the appearance of 15 or 20 Yankee cavalry in front of Fredericksburg a day or two since. They took prisoners 5 or 6 furloughed men and scouts; stole 15 or 20 horses, and robbed the persons of all the citizens they met of their watches and money.—*Corr. Rich. Examiner.*

Surprise and Capture of Confederates.—We regret to hear that a party of Confederate scouts, some 19 or 20 in number, were surprised and captured on Tuesday night last, at Cherry Grove, in the county of Nansemond, in full view of Newport's News and Old Point Comfort. At this place, for some months past, a number of our men have been stationed, acting as scouts, under the command of Lieut. Roy. Last Tuesday, the 27th of March, was a boisterous, stormy day on the coast, the tempestuous weather increasing, as night approached. Availing themselves of the storm and the darkness, sailors from the Yankee steamers Minnesota and Commodore Barney, (estimated in numbers at 150,) approached in four barges, and landed about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, at a point some 300 yards below the wharf. We regret to hear that there was not a sentinel on duty, and that the entire party present, 20 in number, were surprised and captured. Seven of Lieutenant Roy's men, himself among the number, were absent, and thus escaped capture. The Yankee Marines were piloted by a Baltimore Plug, named Bill Cross, who, until recently, had been engaged in running the blockade.—*Petersburg Express, 4th.*

Yankee Steamer Sunk.—An official despatch from Gen. Beauregard to the War Department, was received yesterday, communicating information of the sinking of a double stack, side-wheel steamer in Florida, on Saturday, opposite the mouth of Doctor's Lake, about 15 miles above Jacksonville. The steamer was sunk by a torpedo, and is supposed to be the Maple Leaf, celebrated in connection with a remarkable escape of some Confederate prisoners while on board of her last summer. Whether there were any troops on board when she sunk is not ascertained.

Rich'd Whig, 4th.

From the Florida Coast.—A gentleman from Florida informs the Savannah Republican that a blockade running schooner, with an assorted cargo, ran into Deadman's Bay about ten days ago and came to anchor. She was soon boarded by a party of tories and deserters, who helped themselves to all they could carry off. The captain not liking the neighborhood, weighed anchor and was passing out of the Bay, when the vessel ran aground. The blockaders seeing her in distress, put out to her in launches, when the crew, seeing them approach, applied a slow match to a lot of powder in the hold, poured turpentine over the deck, set it afire and put out to the shore. The Yankees coming along side, boarded the vessel and were hard at work putting out the fire, when the powder below exploded, blowing the whole party—numbering from twenty-five to thirty—to "kingdom come."

A General Exchange of Prisoners Inaugurated.—We are gratified in being able to make the happy announcement that a regular system for a general exchange of prisoners is agreed upon, and will be immediately inaugurated. Commissioner Ould returned on Saturday from Fortress Monroe, at which point he has been, under a flag of truce, two or three days past, on business connected with his department, the result of which, he informs us, is the resumption of the cartel, with the prospect under its provisions, of an immediate exchange of all the prisoners of war on both sides.—*Rich'd Enquirer, 4th.*

Frauds upon the Public Revenue.—The extent of these frauds in Richmond has become alarming. We have before us an exhibition, in black and white, of one. A tradesman of this city returned his income at $3000, and his sales at $25,000. An examination shows his income to be $25,000, and his sales a quarter of a million. His Confederate taxes, by his own showing, amounted to $388; by the corrected lists they are made $13,000.

Another out of many instances of brazen frauds: A merchant reports his income at $5,000. It has been ascertained that his sales last year amounted to $343,000.

The worst remains to be told of these delinquents. In a large number of cases they have left the Confederacy their debtor, having absconded to the North and other inaccessible parts of the world. The person referred to, as having cheated the taxes $13,000, has got into Lincoln's dominions.

Richmond Examiner.